McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. IX. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APR. 25, 1877. NO 17.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Incompetency as an Element in Failures.

The multitudes of men and women who have lost their fortunes through mismanagement within the past four years have now full leisure for contemplation, while within their dazed comprehension light begins to break in the realization that, beguiled by avarice on their own part, they have suffered more at the hands of incompetents than from real knaves. Forgetful of the Scripture injunction that "He that hasteth to be rich hath an evil eye and considereth not that poverty shall come upon him," men and women rushed into the wildest ventures, and placed their fortunes in the hands of men devoid of every qualification necessary for success in business enterprises, and skilled in nothing save the power to paint in rose color their every undertaking. Whilst every one is more or less responsible for their own acts, still the gravest part of the responsibility of certain business ventures rests with those who, having first deceived themselves, by *eclat* and clamor gain the public ear and then mislead whole communities.

Looking back over the fortunes that have been wrecked by the wayside, in the march of enterprise and commerce, the most conspicuous failure is that of Jay Cooke. His schemes, now divested of their brilliant hues, must appear even to the disappointed as the silliest ventures with which a sensible neighbor might be gulled. His *great* scheme was nothing less than builing a railway through forests and over deserts across a continent to seek traffic from an ocean at a point where but trifling traffic exists. This project was based on the assumption that railways will create traffic, while the reverse of this principle is the only one that will warrant their construction in any country, and it is, even at this late day, doubted whether purely agricultural products will ever justify such outlay, no matter what the population. But Jay Cooke did not stop to consider any law of justification; he was simply money mad, and though not a rogue his ignorance of the true law of railway ventures has entailed more misfortune and misery than that perhaps of any other individual in our country.

Next to Cooke in incompetency, but excelling him in those silly personal vanities which ever unfit men for business pursuits, stands John Taylor Johnston, of the New Jersey Central road. Johnston at one time controlled the only road from the coal fields across the state of New Jersey to New York City capable of accommodating a great coal traffic. He had as feeders to his enterprise the roads of the Lehigh Valley, and also that of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company, together standing ready to insure a traffic almost more than his road could transport. From sheer strength of position he drifted into a quarrel with those feeders and drove them to seek, at an outlay of many millions of dollars, other outlets which, when created, forced upon his own company the necessity of purchasing at four-fold its value, new traffic for his own road, the mistake entailing for all time to come a needless tax upon the cost of coal at the seaboard, and at once carrying his own enterprise into financial ruin. In his first position his enterprise was impregnable, and he had success assured to every dollar invested in his ventures. His high character, his integrity, and his faith, were urged as reasons that his enterprise could not fail. His shortcomings as a manager were not considered, and by reason of this fact the distrust in all enterprises that followed his failure became much more wide-spread and much deeper seated; In fact, the discovery of his incompetency rendered distrust contagious.

When F. B. Gowen was elected President of the Reading company no enterprise in our whole country stood higher in financial credit or in good prospects, engaged as it was in the legitimate pursuit of tranporting coal, but Mr. Gowen thought that the time had come for his company to go back to schemes which long before it had tried and abandoned, viz: the mining as well as the transporting of coal. Tract after tract of land was purchased, most of it at four-fold its present value, shafts were sunk, collieries constructed, and breakers built, at great cost. Nor was this alone satisfactory; his enterprise must embark in steamships to transport coal, in the manufacturing of iron, in the retailing of coal, in the express merchandise business, in telegraph lines and its business, until not anything seemed too much, and until staid old conservative business men gazed on with wonder;

"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

His enterprises totter on the verge of bankruptcy, and the time has fully come when men asking to be trusted with the fortunes of others should be weighed from the standpoint of their competency, as well as integrity, and when they should be held up before the public to all the responsibilities their assumptions and their positions entail.

Will the Mollie Maguire Criminals be Hung?

The convicting of the cowardly wretches who for so long a time defied the law while they crept from their hiding places to do the work of assassins, goes steadily on. Last week added to the list the name of one of their celebrated leaders, Jack Kehoe, who was convicted and sentenced to be hung for a murder committed fifteen years ago.

In the face of our pretended civilized life the crimes of these men are almost, if not altogether, without a parallel. Society stands aghast at the bare perusal of their bloody story, while civilization almost halts to contemplate its own failure!

The majesty of the law at last, however, prevails, but at the same time the whole community is growing over anxious lest justice is to be deprived of her victory. Governor Hartranft has not yet signed the death warrant of, we believe, but two of them. What the Governor's course means is a question that neighbor puts to neighbor without eliciting a satisfactory answer, and when his political opponents add to the alarm the taunt that "he will not, or dare not, hang one of them because it was they who elected him," the solution of his silence is more than ever anxiously sought.

As Republicans, as political friends of Governor Hartranft, but more than all, as holding the highest interest and regard for the welfare and tranquility of the commonwealth, we frankly say to the Governor that, in the absence of explanation, his course in this matter is not satisfactory.

We have no faith in the charges of Franklin B. Gowen that political consideration in the past influenced the Governor's course toward these men, nor would the Republican party for a moment entertain such a thought, but that such charges have been made renders it more necessary that the Governor, without fear, favor or affection, proceed to discharge those duties that his position entail upon him, viz., the duties of a statesman.

THE Legislature at Harrisburg recently passed an act increasing arbitrator's fees from one dollar to two dollars per day, and we hear that the Governor has approved it. This bill was gotten up and passed at the instance of a certain class throughout the State who are known as the "standing arbitrators." That it is an outrage and a legalized extortion we have no hesitancy in saying, and the people will find it out when they are compelled to pay arbitration bills. Experience is the best of teachers.—*Williamsport Sun.*

We endorse the above item and pronounce the act a fraud on the community. The time has come when a reduction of all fees should be made to correspond with the incomes of all trades and professions. The Republican party so declared in the Lancaster platform, adopted by the Convention that nominated Governor Hartranft, and why he placed his signature to this extortionate fee bill, will be a mystery to the rank and file of the Republican party.

The Louisiana Plan.

After much labor and tribulation the Commission that visited Louisiana has arranged that the Legislature shall convene, as originally returned, and this body shall determine the contested cases, and decide as to the Governor. As the plan recognizes a Democratic majority, there is no doubt as to the outcome. Nicholls will be declared Governor, and Packard must retire with the best grace he can. This is the situation, and it practically provides for the recogoition of Nicholls and the setting up of a Democratic Government in Louisiana. This being the fact, the time for the discussion of the right or wrong of the affair has passed, and we must wait for the outcome of the new order of things. In view of the situation thus developed, we have several suggestions to make to our Republican friends. 1. Whatever we may think, either of the wisdom or justice of the policy of the President at the South, there is no reason for doubting the purity of his motives, nor that the general course he is pursuing meets with the approbation of certain classes. 2. The idea of removing the military from the position of body-guard to state governments, is, as a mere proposition, generally acceptable. This leaves entirely out of sight the legal aspect of the elections. It simply considers what will give present peace to the South. 3. The policy is an experiment, in which the President does not seek to antagonize his party, but proclaims his belief that it will really contribute to its strength and upbuilding. If this policy shall realize the hopes of the party, it will have no cause to complain. If it proves a failure, the President assumes the responsibility. In either event, we can afford to wait, and watch the outcome. There is neither wisdom nor benefit in developing a fight on an issue which is at most a question within the party.

We are offering these remarks from the standpoint that the issue in Louisiana is substantially settled, in accordance with the President's plan. When it was an open question, we gave our views, unhesitatingly. As a settled policy, actually entered upon, with the acquiescence of the Legislature of Louisiana, it stands in a different light. It becomes invested with the semblance of legality, and to oppose it is to fight against regularly constituted authority. We have constantly opposed the course of the malcontents South, in refusing to abide by the forms of law, and submitting to the authorities, and cannot advise our people to do otherwise. It does not matter at the present whether the means made use of were right or wrong, our duty is to quietly rest, and peacefully watch the course of events. If either the President's friends, or the governments set up at the South, fail to keep the peace, or to observe their contracts, then the whole issue will be opened afresh. For the present, we wait and watch.

Apropos of this subject, we recently met one of our prominent iron manufacturers who has just returned from a trip through the South, New Orleans being one of the points touched. He speaks of the actual and sincere desire of the business element he came in contact with at the South to have the President's plan carried into effect, and of their distrust of the Northern Democracy, and readiness to join hands with the Republicans if they will give them the local self-government they wish. We mention this as among the reliable testimonies as to what is actually said by intelligent Southern Democrats. Can they be trusted? This is the root of the whole matter. If they show that they can, the policy of the President will prove a success, and will do the country a vast deal of good. If, on the other hand, it fails after being fairly tried, it will fix forever the fact that the Southern people are unfit to be trusted, and can only be managed by the hand of force. We will therefore wait, hoping for the best, prepared for the worst, but always ready to do our duty to the country in a spirit of sincere patriotism. —*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.*

Bank Taxation in New York.

The *World*, in an article on bank taxation in New York city, gives some instances of the taxation of leading banks there, which make interesting reading. The American Exchange National Bank made last year $529,384 for its proprietors; Federal taxes took $85,926 out of this, and state and municipal taxes, which are assessed together, took $161,277 more. Forty-three per cent. of the income disappeared in taxes. The Leather Manufacturers' Bank showed net earnings of $66,761; Federal taxes absorbed $16,300 and $26,254 went to the local tax-gatherer, leaving for the unfortunate stockholders a little over one-third of the profits of their business. The Phenix Bank, which earned $118 906 net profits, paid $21,563 federal and $47,398 state taxation; the $118,000 was reduced to 50,000 before it could reach its owners. Banks which could not earn a dividend at all paid 4, 5 or 6 per cent. upon their capital, the taxes coming bodily out of their capital.

One Landing Made.

The Nicholls Legislature, thanks to the co-operation of the Commission, has now a majority of the legally elected members, and is prepared to act. Of course, in some way, by resolution, recount of votes, or jugglery of some sort, it will declare Nicholls the lawful Governor of Louisiana. This will set him up without the President having distinctly declared him to be the legal Governor. This is a clear gain, so far,—for the President. Whether Packard will submit, or his friends melt away, or will resist, remain to be seen. Our supposition is that without conflict of arms, the Nicholls Government will be established. The successive steps that lie between the present and that event, are yet to be developed, and the country will watch the progress to be made with intense interest. We sincerely hope, and believe, that there will be no conflict of arms. Republicans, over-borne by the authority of the Executive, cannot afford to imitate the case of the Southern fire eaters, and resort to war. The right will ultimately triumph, no matter what the present may be. We therefore look for the steady success of the plan to give Nicholls full control of the Government. This completed, and the troops withdrawn, and one stage of proceedings will be closed. Then Congress will be called, and the machinery turned toward the new order of things. If the Democracy do not come up to Washington in splendid spirits, it will be because they are unappreciative and stolid.

The address of the colored ladies to Packard is one of the touching events in this wonderful drama. They announce their belief in the justice and legality of his cause, and offer, if his legislative supporters stand firm, to feed the hungry and care for the sick. Of course, all they have to offer is not enough to hold some that are tempted with money and honor elsewhere. Enough has gone to give the Nicholls Legislature a quorum, and the end must soon come. What we have said, in view of this contingency, we repeat. There should be peaceable submission to the order of the events established, and the future left to itself. We cannot predict the outcome. If the pledges made are kept in good faith there will be peace until the next Presidential election. Whether this short period of peace will establish relations that will prove permanently peaceable, is the untried problem. We have no other expectation than that the coming Presidential election will be marked, either by the absolute submission of the blacks to the white Democrats, or the scenes of violence and murder in the past will be repeated, and outrages perpetrated on a large and more bloody scale. The President will not and cannot intervene. If there is the complete submission that is required there will, of course, be a solid Democratic South.

The effect of this movement, however, can be studied at out leisure. For the present, the bargain is kept, the contract carried out, Nicholls is in power, local self-government is established, and all is happy. The negroes are to be treated kindly, prosperity developed, and good feeling toward the North developed. Bayonets will no longer control elections, nor soldiers interfere with the White Liners. The goose will hang high, and all be lovely. The Southern people are chivalric, the soul of honor, and will keep their engagement to the letter. Prosperity will spring from the earth and happiness abound. So mote it be.—[Commercial.

There has been a great hue and cry in the west about what the grasshoppers would do in that section this year. Their devastations were to be worse than those recorded of the locusts of Egypt, but after all the alarm raised, it now turns out that the grasshoppers were frozen by the late severe winter, and no danger is apprehended from their defunct carcasses. That story from the west is very much of the kind started every spring in Delaware regarding the peach crop—it is bound to be a failure because of the frosts which nipped the early buds as the early birds pounce on the early worms. And then when the season comes round it is found that the orchards are breaking down with the luscious fruit, and that the railroads have not the capacity for carrying the extra millions to market. When we hear now-a-days of any prospective calamities from grasshoppers and peach frosts we feel inclined to doubt the truth of the statements, from the fact that we have had so many canards about them in the past.—[North American.

How it Works.

An Editor's Experience as a Candidate for Burgess.

[From the Lewisburg Chronicle.]

For a number of years our sharp wire-working opponents, the Democrats, have "fixed things" on the evening preceding our borough elections in such a manner that at least one important officer on their side would be elected. They generally succeeded, and subsequently cackled over the result with as great a volume of racket as though they had just won a national victory; meanwhile, the credulous portion of the Republicans, who volunteered their paws to pull out the chestnuts (and got them burned), growled and declared that was the last time they would be fooled into the support of a Democratic ticket.

As usual, on the eve of this week's election, a call was circulated among certain politicians to convene at the Court House and nominate a ticket. A good strong Democratic trap was set, and covered over carefully with the same old Democratic bran, the latter bearing the label, "Citizen's Meeting." A large number of Democratic sharks and Republican gudgeons assembled, and began the dance on the bran. The trap was sprung, the silly Republicans caught and our rotund friend, G. W. Wallis, Esq., was pronounced the "Citizens' choice for Chief Burgess." The balance of the ticket was easily mixed, and the thing began to work for the election.

A number of Republicans, whose noses were too sensitive for such a perfume, organized another meeting at the post-office. A delegation was sent to this office to inquire whether we would accept the nomination of Chief Burgess at their hands. We replied that we didn't want it; but if it would accommodate them any at all they might use us as a temperance Republican candidate—our opponent being an anti-temperance Democrat—and that would, at least, give the Republican temperance men a target to fire at. Not desiring the office, we made no personal exertions whatever to secure it; but some of our political friends opened the canvass and secured us a fair show at the polls.

We informed our supporters candidly and repeatedly that our only desire for the victory was that we might, in some degree, be instrumental in furthering the cause of temperance and preventing exhibitions of an immoral character from turning the heads of our young folks by showing within the borough limits. Aside from these two objects, the office was not by any means to be desired. It was not expected that our opponent would make any pledges of this character, and he honestly refrained from it.

Now, let us see what sort of a combination was arrayed against us: There were the temperance Democrats; the anti temperance Democrats; the rest of the Democrats; the anti-temperance Republicans, colored and "plain;" the fire company (why, we don't know, for we always "blowed" for their benefit); a combination known as "the ring;" heavy capital; the devil. Notwithstanding this conglomerate array of the opposition, when the vote was counted the temperance was only 73 behind the anti-temperance ticket.

The result was immediately telegraphed the Harrisburg *Patriot* and published as a great Democratic victory.

We have the felicity to know, after careful inquiry, that very few, if any swell-heads voted for us. We are glad, however, to be able to count on our side a number who were formerly devotees of Bacchus, but have renounced all allegiance to him. And in the name of the cause, we thank every man who supported us—not as a personal favor, but as an evidence that they are in earnest in the cause of temperance. Personal feeling in a matter of this sort should be entirely banished, and all vote for the cause and not for the individual who merely represents it.

And this is why, and under what circumstances, we ran for office. Here is a case, in the concrete, where "the office sought the man, and not the man the office." The office, however, was a little unsuccessful in its hunt. 'Rah for Hayes!

Blue Glass.

The *Scientific American* resolutely combats the blue glass theory and thinks the clear rays of the sun are the best. It says:

"Upon what basis or evidence does the supposed power of blue glass upon the animal economy rest? Upon no other, apparently, than the ludicrous inferences and whimsicalities of good old General Pleasonton, whose ideas of science and mathematics seem to be sadly mixed. Being requested, by the President of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, to explain to that body the nature and facts of his discovery, he gave the following as its experimental basis: On the 3d of November, A. D., 1869, he imprisoned three sows and a barrow pig, all weighing 203 lbs., in a common sty; and on the same day, three other sows and a barrow pig, all weighing 167½ lbs., in a blue glass sty. On the 4th day of March, 1870, the animals were all weighed, and it was found that the common sty pigs 537 lbs., the blue glass pigs 522½ lbs. Allowing for the original difference in weight, this showed a gain for the blue glass pigs of 21 lbs., or 5½ lbs. to each pig, in four months' time. From these and other comparisons the General infers that 'it seems obvious that the influence of the violet-colored glass was very marked.' He, however, states that the barrow pig in the blue glass pen only increased 124½ lbs. Here is a gain of 26½ lbs. in a single animal in the common sty over a single animal confined in a blue glass sty. The General explains this by saying that the common sty pig was a strong fellow who stole more food from his companions than well behaved swine are expected to take. But any person not a blue glass believer would naturally infer that the reason why the common sty pig gained 26½ lbs. over the blue glass pig was that, for barrow pigs at least, the blue glass was a damage rather than a benefit. After mentioning these big experiments and that of a calf, the General proceeds to explain to his hearers that it is electricity envolved by blue glass that makes it so powerful; it is electricity, he says, that produces the sparks that we sometimes see when a horses' shoe strikes the pavement; electricity, he says, ignites the hydrogen gas which is evolved when two sticks of wood are rubbed together until fire is produced. But here the General's science is lacking in weight as his blue glass barrow pig. It is the affinity of oxgen for the heated particles of iron or wood that caused the spark and the combustion he mentions, not the evolution of hydrogen or electricity.

It is well known that Dr. Crookers' admirably little instrument, the radiometer, is very sensitive to electricity; and it, as the General supposes, the blue glass rays have superior electrial or other power, the vanes of the instrument should rotate faster under blue glass than under common glass. But a friend of ours, who lately tried the experiment, reports that, while his radiometer made 135 turns per minute in the sunlight, behind ordinary window glass, it fell to only 60 turns a minute when placed behind a sheet of General Pleasonton's blue glass. If, then we designate 135 deg. as the indicated power of common light in this experiment, we lose 75 deg. of power by the use of the general's blue glass; which corresponds relatively, to some extent at least, with the loss of pork power experienced by the General in the use of his famous blue glass experiment upon the barrow pig."

Additional Local.

——The St. Louis "Republican" says "The New York 'Herald' informs us that an author of that city is writing a book 'On Paper.'" On what in the mischief could he write it but on paper?—[Cincinnati Enquirer. Well, he might write on compulsion, or on reflection, or on Sunday.—[New York Herald. Why not write on indefinitely?—[Toledo Commercial. Or, he might write on "Tick."

——The members of the Centennial Temperance Club were busy last week fitting up their new room, in Bush's Arcade. The new quarters will be neatly furnished. They have a stage built, and we understand that Mr. John W. Moore will paint scenery for it. Mr. Moore is a first-class scenic artist, as his work already done in the hall fully demonstrates. The floor is neatly carpeted, and everything is in the best of order. They have hung their banner on the outer wall in the shape of a large transparency, on which is inscribed the emblem of the order—a broken bottle, with the figures 1876-1976, and the words "Centennial Temperance Club." On each end is a beer glass, out of which a serpent is raising his hydra head. Last Monday night the club met in this room for the first time, and had one of the largest and most interesting meetings that have been held for a long time. Next Friday evening the hall will be dedicated, full particulars of which are given in another place. The success of this organization is a marvel to all, and the good that it has accomplished in this town cannot be estimated.

CLOSED.—After a trial of fourteen days, hotly contested by the best legal counsel the county affords, the Turner-Waple murder case closed on Monday evening, April 2, at half past 9 o'clock. The jury retired at the above hour, bringing in a sealed verdict Tuesday morning of "murder in the first degree." Were it possible at this time to give a synopsis of the evidence, speeches, and Judge Orvis' charge we would do so, but even a synopsis would occupy a dozen columns. Judge Orvis, in his charge to the jury, plainly laid down the law and explained the difficult points in the evidence which the jury might not understand, and repeatedly charged them to "use extreme caution against jumping at a verdict either way." He plainly stated that the murder was and could not be anything but premeditated, and the jury would find for or against only in the first degree. The charge was able, plain, and concise, and took Judge Orvis over two hours to deliver. Immediately after the jury retired the prisoner was given into the hands of the sheriff and remanded back to jail after their verdict was given and held until May court. Counsel for Turner immediately moved for a new trial, Judge Orvis giving counsel thirty days in which to file reasons. As a matter which may interest our readers we give the names of the jurymen as follows:

John Orr, New Washington borough; James Ferguson, Ferguson township; Michael Kratzer, Covington township; Isaac Wolf, Jordan township; Austin Lewis, Ferguson township; Henry Pentz, Bloom township; David K. Bloom, Lawrence township; George E. Jones, Osceola borough; Nicholas Martel, Covington township; David S. Kephart, Decatur township; F. W. A. Shultz, Decatur township; Frank Wright, Beccaria township.—*Curwensville Times.*

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Not Knowing.

"Not knowing the things that shall befall me there."—Acts 20 : 22.

I know not what shall befall me,
God hangs a mist o'er my eyes,
And thus each step of my onward path,
He makes new scenes to rise,
And every joy He sends me, comes
As a sweet and glad surprise.

I see not a step before me,
As I tread on another year.
But the past is still in God's keeping,
The future His mercy shall clear,
And what looks dark in the distance,
May brighten as I draw near.

For perhaps the dreaded future
Is less bitter than I think;
The Lord may sweeten the waters
Before I stoop to drink;
Or, if Marah must be Marah,
He will stand beside its brink.

It may be He keeps waiting
Till the coming of my feet,
Some gift of such rare blessedness,
Some joy so strangely sweet,
That my lips shall only tremble,
With the thanks they cannot speak.

O restful, blissful ignorance!
'Tis blessed not to know,
It stills me in those mighty arms
Which will not let me go,
And hushes my soul to rest
On the bosom which loves me so!

So I go on not knowing;
I would not if I might;
I would rather walk in the dark with God,
Than go alone in the light—
I would rather walk with Him by faith,
Than walk alone by sight.

My heart shrinks back from trials
Which the future may disclose,
Yet I never had a sorrow
But what the dear Lord chose;
So I send the coming tears back,
With the whispered word, "He knows."

—*Miss M. G. Brainard.*

Old Sayings.

As poor as a church mouse,
As thin as a rail;
As fat as a porpoise,
As rough as a gale;
As brave as a lion,
As spry as a cat;
As bright as a sixpence,
As weak as a rat.

As proud as a peacock,
As sly as a fox:
As mad as a March hare,
As strong as an ox;
As fair as a lily,
As empty as air;
As rich as Croesus,
As cross as a bear.

As pure as an angel,
As neat as a pin;
As smart as a steel-trap,
As ugly as sin;
As dead as a door-nail,
As white as a sheet;
As flat as a pancake,
As red as a beet.

As round as an apple,
As black as your hat;
As brown as a berry,
As blind as a bat;
As mean as a miser,
As full as a tick;
As plump as a partridge,
As sharp as a stick.

As clean as a penny,
As dark as a pall;
As hard as a millstone,
As bitter as gall;
As fine as a needle,
As clear as a bell;
As dry as a herring,
As deep as a well.

As light as a feather,
As hard as a rock;
As stiff as a poker,
As calm as a clock;
As green as a gosling,
As brisk as a bee;
And now let me stop,
Lest you weary of me.

Our Story Teller.

The Heir of Patons.

CHAPTER I.

"Maud, where are you going this afternoon? Do not over heat yourself, and be home early, for your uncles Horace and Arthur are coming to dinner, and I want you to look your best;" and Lady Denver resumed the novel she was reading, without turning her head, or waiting for any reply from her daughter.

Apparently Miss Denver understood her mother's ways, for she said nothing, only pausing to listen as she left the appartment, and then, with a half-smile on her calm, beautiful face, pursuing her way to her room.

"I believe mamma nearly hates me for not being a man," she said, slowly, to herself, as later on she walked through the village of Thornycroft, "or perhaps for living when Henry died. It is so galing to her pride to be obliged to use an effort to make Paytons ours once more. I don't think she would ever speak to me again if I were to refuse to marry Arthur and be Lady Denver of Paytons. I suppose many girls would think it no great hardship to be expected to marry a good-looking, amiable man, heir to fourteen thousand a year, a fine place and a baronetcy; but the perversity of my nature makes me feel that I would rather die a poor old maid. It is so odious to be told to take a man for your husband, and to be obliged to smile at him and let him dangle about you. Ah, me, why was I born a girl?"

Maud Denver might well ask that, for all her life she had been taught to feel that her sex was a grave fault and bitter injustice to all around her. Her father, Sir Henry Denver of Paytons, had secured the hand of a great beauty and a duke's granddaughter by his riches and title; for the lady had heeded little the announcement that all went in the male line, and that, failing an heir, Paytons, the title and the bulk of the property all went to Sir Henry's next brother. Of course she would have a son, she argued; and, to bear out her assertion, she soon presented her husband with twins, a boy and girl. But—alas for human calculations!—from his birth the son and heir, the idol and darling of both parents, showed unmistakable signs that he would never live to take the place that he alone could fill, and after lingering for four years through never-ceasing pain and illness, he went to take his place in the great family vault in Thornycroft church, and a lovely marble cherub and two lines on a tablet was all that was left to remind one of little Henry. The girl proved strong and healthy enough; but, though she inherited all her mother's aristocratic beauty and grace, and her father's talents, Lady Denver could never forgive her for being a girl, or for living when the boy died, and seemed positively to dislike the sight of her.

Sir Henry, disappointed as he was at having no heir—for Lady Denver never had another child—was yet exceedingly fond of his little girl; and bitter indeed were the tears that poor little Maud shed when, in her thirteenth year, the kind-hearted Baronet was brought home on a shutter from the hunting field to linger a few hours in terrible agony and then go where baronets, estates and riches are unknown.

Poor little Maud, those were sad days for her, for Lady Denver felt very keenly the removal from stately Paytons to the solid, square, comfortable dower house, over the walls of which the roses, honeysuckles and magnolias were not afraid to climb, and many a time was the girl told it was all her fault, till she shrank, sorrowful and desolate, from the glance of her mother's cold blue eyes, and lived a life of her own, apart from everybody, reading novels and romances, building airy castles, and weaving a web of illusion and fancy around her as sweet as it was dangerous. One friend she had, a girl of her own age and with a disposition very similar to her own, named Ernestine Villiers, who, being the daughter of Lady Augusta Villiers, was deemed by Lady Denver of high enough birth to be a fit associate for her child; and, though they were very poor—for Lady Augusta had eloped with a penniless young officer—Maud was allowed to go whenever she pleased to the Cottage. Thus one of the closest of intimacies had sprung up between the two girls, which had lately received somewhat of a check through Earnestine's engagement to an officer in the Guards, a distant connection of Lady Augusta's. The marriage was soon to take place, and poor Maud looked forward with a sinking heart to the time when she would have lost almost the only person she loved in the world—almost, for she was exceeding fond of her uncle, Sir Arthur Denver, a quiet, melancholy batchelor, who cared very little for the property and title that others were so eager for, and lived almost entirely in two rooms of his great house, and allowed his brother Horace with his wife and five children to take entire possession of the rest of it. Between him and Maud existed, though very little was shown on either side, a strong and deep affection, growing possibly from the similarity of their natures and positions.

People said that there was a strange story about Sir Arthur's youth—that some sudden and terrible grief had in a few months dulled the light of his dark eyes and turned his black hair gray before he had reached his thirtieth year, but none knew what that sorrow was. He had formerly been in the army, but suddenly, and for no apparent cause, had sold his commission and gone abroad, wandering from land to land without aim or object, and returning to England at length a moody, miserable man, utterly indifferent to everything and everybody, and taking possession of Paytons at his brother's death sorely against his will, but having been argued and worried into doing so by his brother Horace, who intended to take up his abode in the place that would eventually belong to himself or his son.

Meanwhile Maud was wending her way slowly and thoughtfully towards the pretty little cottage where her friend lived; but before she reached it a clear young voice behind her called out—

"Maud, wait one moment—here I am!"

She looked up in the direction from which the voice proceeded, evincing no surprise at the sight of a fair, childlike little face, surrounded by a halo of rippling golden hair, peering from between the thick green branches of a large oak that stood in the field through which she was passing.

"You good old thing, to come down this afternoon just when I was longing for you!" pursued the fairy of the oak, dropping hastily from bough to bough. "My dresses have all come home—bother, I'm caught!—from Mrs. Penn's looking so nice, and I want you to see them;" and, tugging vehemently at the light cotton dress, which was caught by a light jagged bough, till it came away with a serious rent, Earnestine Villiers sprang lightly to the ground, and ran towards her friend—one of the prettiest little elves that ever strayed from Elfland into this cold, wicked world. "I believe you know by magic when I want to see you," she said, laughing, as she linked her arm in Maud's and then proceeded towards the cottage. "I was longing for you to come, that you might give me your opinion about my white alpaca. Mrs. Penn has trimmed it with green, when I particularly told her blue—and I don't know whether to have it trimmed or not. Geoffrey likes me better in blue than anything; and perhaps he will be vexed."

"It is not in the least likely," returned Maud, gaily. "He is sure to like you best in green when you have it on. You look just as well in one as the other. But come and let me see it."

The two girls sought the one spare room of the cottage, where all the new dresses lay in imposing grandeur, as simple little Ernie thought, but really formed as plain and small a *trousseau* as falls to the lot of most girls; and an eager discussion took place as to the relative merits of green and blue, in which Maud and green eventually triumphed over Ernie and blue. Then the other dresses were brought forward, with the boots, gloves and pretty etceteras of a bride's toilet, for Maud to admire, which she did so warmly that Ernie clapped her little hands, and waltzing gaily round the room, exclaimed:

"Oh, Maud, how happy I am! How I wish you were going to be married!"

"Thank you, Ernie," with first a laugh and then a sigh; "but I am not in such a hurry. Marriage will be sure to come before I want it. Not that my present home is so very attractive," she added, sadly, "but I hate to be married to order. My marriage will be different from yours altogether."

Ernie stopped short in her dance, and stood gazing out of the window.

"Yes," she said, slowly; "it is a great pity that things won't go right. I suppose you are right to do as your mother wishes—and yet it can't be right to marry a man you don't love. Oh, dear, how dreadful it must be! Why don't you love him, Maud? He is very nice, very good, and decidedly handsome; and I'm sure he would do his best to make you happy—for he's dreadfully in love with you. Why don't you love him?"

Maud shook her head, and her beautiful dark blue eyes filled with tears.

"I can't say, Ernie," she replied, sadly; "but his very love seems to make me love him less. It is just one of those things you can't make yourself do. But there's no use in talking of it. It is all misery and perplexity. I must go now, for mamma told me to be home early, as uncle Horace and Arthur are coming to dinner."

"How tiresome!" exclaimed Ernie. "I never see anything of you now—and we have very little more time to spend together. Geoffrey says in his letter this morning that he is going to have his handsome friend Frank Dayrell for his 'best man,' and that you are to look out for your heart, as he is a dreadful lady-killer."

"Tell Captain Chaloner for me that that description is quite enough for me," returned Maud, laughing. "I should never lose my heart to a 'lady-killer;' and I don't care for a man to be handsome. Beauty belongs only to us;" and with a merry nod she ran off.

It had long been an understood thing between Maud's mother and her brother-in-law, Horace, that their children should marry, for the latter was anxious that his son, by marrying Maud, should obtain possession of the money that would one day be hers, and without which, he said, it would be impossible to keep up the estate properly, while Lady Denver's one absorbing wish was to reign once more in the place from which she considered she had been cruelly and unjustly deposed. This, she imagined, would be an easy enough matter when Arthur Denver and her own well-brought-up—or, more properly, well-kept-down—daughter should be the master and mistress of Paytons.

CHAPTER II.

"You certainly know how to dress becomingly, Maud, though I do not know who taught you, for I never had to think of such things for myself. All colors suited me alike, my complexion was so fair; but you have your father's dark skin;" and Lady Denver turned away with a languid air.

Very handsome indeed did Maud look in her low black silk, with a rich tea-rose in her wavy dark hair, setting off to perfection her dark blue eyes and warm, bright complexion. Her skin had not the ivory whiteness of which her mother was so proud, but its clear creamy hue and brilliant crimson were more in harmony with her dark hair, and more pleasing to an artist's eye. Her mother's approval gave her little satisfaction, for she had no wish to excite admiration in Arthur Denver, whose love she found it so utterly impossible to return, and, weary and sad, she strolled through the window on to the smooth lawn, across which the bright rays of a June sun were streaming.

"Is this to be my whole life," she murmured to herself, as she leant against the picturesque sun-dial—"nothing new, nothing exciting—to grow up, marry, live and die a Denver in this quiet little village, without even the excitement of wondering who my husband will be, or whether I shall ever be married? I believe I could love Arthur better if he were not so dreadfully quiet and good, so placidly in love with me according to uncle Horace's wish. If he would fly into a passion and storm, or get excited about something, or do something dreadful, even that would tell in his favor. Oh, dear, how I do long for something to break the horrible monotony of my life! But here comes Arthur. How quiet he looks! What an uninteresting future husband!"

He advanced quietly towards her with a slow, firm step, and extended his hand with a gentle "Good evening, Maud. How are you?" that betrayed nothing of the real excitement he felt at the sight of her; for Arthur Denver's was one of those proud, reserved natures that so effectually hide every feeling that none ever guess the depths that lie below the placid surface.

"Oh, I am very well, thank you, Arthur," returned Maud, with a half sigh—"you might know that without asking. Nobody is ever ill here except mamma—and she's never well, which is equally unexciting. How glad I should be if somebody would fall dangerously ill, to make one feel a little anxious, and throw some life into the place! Everything is so dull."

"That's not a very charitable wish on your part," observed her cousin, gravely. "You will have the excitement of Ernie Villiers's marriage next week—won't that satisfy you?"

"Ah, but that will last only for a few hours, and then it will be duller than ever!" said Maud, with glistening eyes. "I don't know how I shall live when Ernie is married."

Arthur Denver picked a blade of grass and bit it slowly as he replied—

"Then you had better follow her example, and be married also. I will speak to my father this evening if you will let me."

Maud did not look up, or she might for once have detected excitement in the glittering dark eyes that were bent on her face and the trembling hand that was raised to his lips; but she turned away hastily, exclaiming—

"Oh, no, Arthur, not yet! I do not want to be married yet. You told me I might take my own time. Dinner must be ready. I am going in."

She hurried away, slowly followed by her cousin. But she needed not have feared his urging her; it was a matter of such intense interest to him that it was with great difficulty he ever approached it, and one word of rebuff was enough to silence him effectually. So, with a heavy heart but an unmoved countenance, he followed her into the house in time to offer her his arm as the butler announced dinner. Maud was as quiet as himself in the presence of her mother, though her trembling fingers could hardly hold her spoon. Every mention of the marriage, which she knew must eventually take place, upset her, and she had an intuitive notion that her mother did not intend to allow matters to rest as they were any longer, and that the subject would be broached that evening. There was a blandness in her uncle's manner during dinner and a satisfied look in her mother's eyes which filled her with dread, and she lingered over her strawberries beyond all reasonable time, anxious to avoid the *tete-a-tete* with her mother while the gentlemen remained over their wine, but to no purpose, for Lady Denver, perhaps detecting her intention, said, in her most freezing tone—

"Maud, if you don't want that fruit, pray leave it, for I can sit here no longer while you play with it;" and rising with a more queenly grace than usual, she moved from the room, followed by her trembling daughter.

The instinct of fear had not deceived the latter. Hardly had she closed the drawing-room door when Lady Denver began, colder, slower, and more precise than usual.

"Before the gentlemen rejoin us, Maud, I wish to inform you that your uncle and I have been having a conversation about you, and have decided that it will be better in every way not to delay matters any longer. You are now nearly twenty-one—not at all too young to marry—and we wish the marriage to take place next August. I tell you this that, in case he should speak to you on the subject this evening, you may not worry him by any out-bursts of wilfulness or an affectation of coquetry which a daughter of mine ought to be too well-bred to assume."

With a varying color and quivering features, Maud stood listening to her mother's words, and, as the measured tones ceased, she burst forth with—

"Mamma, I cannot. I do not love him. It is too soon. Please do not ask me to be married yet."

"I do not ask you," returned Lady Denver, in cold, cutting tones—"I command you; and I beg I may not be subject to these ungovernable outbreaks which are utterly contrary to good breeding. I do not expect or wish a daughter of mine to love any man until he is her husband. Let me hear no more of this. You will become Arthur Denver's wife next August."

She assumed her most graceful position on the couch, and Maud, hurriedly quitting the room, sought the most retired nook of the garden to give vent in secret to a passionate flood of tears.

This marriage was more distasteful than ever to her now that it was decided upon and commanded by her mother, but so potent was early habit that she felt utterly powerless to resist the firm will that had ruled her from her infancy, and knew that never more would she dare to name the forbidden subject to her mother. She was startled by the sound of approaching footsteps, and, rising to make her escape, was met face to face by her uncle and cousin.

"We have had quite a search for you, my dear," said the former, laying his hand on her shoulder. "I accompanied Arthur only to say how very happy I am to hear from your mother of your kind consent to become Arthur's wife. I feel sure you will be happy, my dear niece, for no man is more capable of making a woman so than my son, though it is unbecoming in me to say so."

"Stop, uncle Horace, please!" cried Maud, with burning cheeks. "I have not consented. Mamma had no right to say so."

"No, no, my dear child," he returned, in a yet blander voice. "I quite understand you. Young ladies like to be pressed and sued by their lovers and to yield a reluctant consent. I had no right to speak prematurely, and shall leave Arthur to urge his own suit. We quite understand each other, my dear;" and, pressing a kiss upon her brow, he walked away."

For some minutes neither Maud nor Arthur spoke. Presently his eyes met hers, and then he said quietly—

"I hope you understand that I have had no hand in this settling of matters, Maud. I would have left you at liberty to fix your own time. We won't speak of the matter till you are more accustomed to the thought. It has taken you by surprise and startled you, but you will be happier when it is all over. It shall be the study of my life to gratify every wish of yours, and teach you to love me."

He took her hands in his, and, drawing her to him, bent down and kissed her cheek—a quiet, loving kiss which did not quicken a single pulsation of her heart.

"I feel utterly powerless at present," she said, with a half laugh, "and it's not a very pleasant sensation. Please let us go back to the lawn. It is chilly here under the trees."

And so it was settled, and Maud, against her will and against her conscience, found herself engaged. Bitterly she blamed herself for letting it be so, but she felt too utterly powerless to stand alone against all around her. Only once had she asserted her will against her mother's, and she had a vivid recollection of the long series of miseries she had endured until she yielded. Besides, what could she urge in her own behalf? She liked Arthur, for he had always been kind and affectionate to her, though very placidly so, and she was not in love with any other man. No, she could say nothing except that she did not love him, and that she had no wish to marry—and both those objections had been already stated to and crushed by her mother; so, with a heavy heart, feeling weary of life itself, Maud let matters take their course, and strove to convince herself that she was doing her duty in obeying her mother and uncle and making Arthur happy.

CHAPTER III.

Certainly Lady Denver had a good excuse for so ardently desiring to be owner of Paytons once more, for there were few places in England more beautiful, with its many turrets and gables, its great diamond-paned windows, red Elizabethan aspect, and lordly park. It stood on an eminence, sheltered at the back by a crowd of stately elms, of which the long straight avenue that stretched from the little lodge and great iron gates up to the deep porch was composed, a beautiful Italian garden being in front and on the west side, with many terraces, statues and fountains, shady walks and bright parterres. A broad lake in one corner of the park, dotted with woody islands, and nearly surrounded by trees, formed a bright spot in the lovely scene visible from the windows—and this lake had been Maud's favorite haunt from her earliest childhood. For hours she would drift slowly over the still waters in the light boat that her father had bought for her, or, with her books and work, spend the long summer afternoons on the most sheltered of all the islands, which for some unknown reason—for the tale attached to it was long forgotten—was called Lady's Island. Here she would often sit on the leaning branch of a great willow that lazily dipped its long boughs into the still lake, and, with her bare feet splashing in the waters, devour the old romances that she found in the library, or build the airy castles of which she was so fond.

It was the day before Ernie Villiers's wedding, a broiling midsummer day. Maud walked slowly and languidly towards her favorite lake, to gather some water lilies that she had promised to take to her friend to decorate the breakfast table. All nature seemed hushed and still in the afternoon heat, except for the low, soft crooning of the turtle-dove in its sheltered nest, or the splash of a fish as he leapt out of the water at some gnat that played unsuspiciously over the surface. Maud unloosed her boat from the post to which it was lashed, and, taking the tiny oars, skimmed over the water towards the island.

"I will gather the water lilies the last thing before I go home, that they may be as fresh as possible," she thought, and I will walk up with them in the cool of the evening."

One tempting little half-open bud she snapped off as she passed for her own particular use, and then, landing on the shingly beach, secure in her secret haunt, she threw off her hat, boots, and stockings, and placing the lilly-bud in her hair to preserve it carefully, she seated herself on her favorite bough, her feet just dipping into the cool waters, and was soon deep in one of her day-dreams. Very wild and very foolish they were, as she lay with her head resting on a higher branch and her eyes fixed on the deep blue sky above her; but she had lived alone the greater part of her life, and, with her ardent imagination, it was but natural that she should seek relief from the dull monotony of her every day existence and the coldness of those around her in bright visions that seemed to shed a rose-colored light over everything. Hour after hour she dreamed on, till the shadows lengthened on the waters, and then she returned suddenly to a recollection of her approaching marriage to one whose quiet, undemonstrative nature seemed to chill every impulse of her warm, loving heart, and the hot tears chased each other rapidly down her cheeks. A slight cough close by her side made her start, and she almost screamed as she met the gaze of a pair of dark eyes, and beheld a stranger standing at the edge of the water within three yards of her.

With a hasty movement she drew her bare feet under her dress, but the action threw her off her balance, there was a momentary struggle to regain it, and then she fell souse into the water. It was only knee deep just there, and the gentleman easily drew her out, exclaiming in a pleasant, well-bred voice, half amused and half vexed—

"Good heavens! what a ducking you've got! And I'm afraid it was all my fault; but I thought you were asleep, and came forward to prevent what I have brought about. Indeed I am very sorry."

"It does not matter," replied Maud, hurriedly, her cheeks burning, while the tears still stood upon them, afraid to move lest he should see her feet, and wondering who he was—"a slight wetting will not hurt me in this weather. I was startled at the sight of a stranger."

"Ah! I'm afraid I have no right here," he observed, smiling. "But my unfortunate love of exploring leads me into all sorts of scrapes, and really when I saw you I half fancied I had stumbled on some lovely water nymph. Will you forgive me for my intrusion into your sacred haunts?"

"Yes, on condition that you leave them directly," said Maud, smiling, though her cheeks still glowed with shame.

"That is the greatest punishment you could inflict," he returned, with a look of deep admiration at her lovely face; still I suppose I deserve it—and I don't want to keep you in your wet clothes. But how are you going to reach the land? I came over in a thing compared to which the *Great Eastern* is a toy, and which I'm sure those wrists could not move. May I row you back?"

"No, thank you," replied Maud, "I have my own little boat here. I am quite able to take care of myself."

"Well, I'm not, and feel in great danger just at present; so I'll fly, like a wise man;" and, lifting his straw hat, with a lingering gaze he turned away and went through the trees towards the other side of the island.

Hastily pulling on her stockings and boots, Maud seized her hat and jumped into her boat. All wet and dripping as she was, and longing to get away, she did not forget her promise to Ernie, and, laden with lovely white blossoms, she reached the land just as the stranger drew the great boat, in which he had been making strenuous efforts to gain the shore before herself, up on to the beach at the opposite side of the lake. She saw he was making towards her with rapid strides, and gathering her flowers in her arms she fled, like Daphne, from her pursuer, till she almost ran against a tall, handsome man whose nearly snow-white hair and lined face made him look a great deal older than he really was.

"Maud, you wild child," he said, "how can you rush about like this in such broiling weather? You will make yourself ill."

"Oh no, uncle Arthur," she answered, panting for breath, "nothing makes me ill! But I have tumbled into the water, and want to get home and change my wet clothes. Have you anybody staying at Paytons? I have just met a strange gentleman in the park."

"No, there is no gentleman at Paytons," replied Sir Arthur; "probably it is some one come to fish. I must tell him that this is private;" and he walked on in search of the stranger, but in vain, for he had left the park before the Baronet entered it.

Meanwhile Maud hurried on, though at a quieter pace than before, and changed her dress for dinner, thankful, as she gazed at her flushed face, that Arthur was not coming that evening, and that consequently Lady Denver would be indifferent to her unbecoming color.

Her mind was full of the handsome

Thomas A. Hicks & Bro., Hardware and Stoves.

THOS. A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS

HARDWARE.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We believe there is going to be a general revival of business of all kinds, and especially in our line, for Hardware was never lower than at the present time. It has been on a gradual decline for years, and is certainly at the bottom now.

We have bought a **Large Stock of All Kinds of Goods** at these low figures, and we intend to sell at lower prices than Hardware was, or ever will be, offered in Bellefonte. This is the time to buy, for you can positively get bargains from us. We defy competition, either in prices or quality of goods. We intend that no one shall undersell us We have been barely keeping up the variety for some time back in order to take advantage of the low figures at the right time.

We have now on hand **300 kegs Nails, over 100 doz. Door Locks and Latches:** and **Glass, Shovels, Hoes, Forks** and all kinds of leading goods in proportion, which we propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices.

We have a very full line of **Coach Makers' Goods,** all kinds of **Wood Work,** and **Patent and Plain Wheels, Circles, Shackles, Drilling, Etc.,** for Mechanics and Carpenters, at the lowest prices. All kinds of Mechanics' Tools at Bottom figures.

FOR BLACKSMITHS—We have a Norway Rod that we warrant and sell on trial. Vices and Bellows, and best Charcoal Iron; also Common Iron that is usually sold at very low prices. **FOR PAINTERS**—We offer special inducements in Pure Lead, Oils, Brushes, Etc.

We have the sole agency for the celebrated Imperial Cast Steel Ohio Plows, formerly sold by Burnside & Thomas. They are warranted to give satisfaction. We also keep a full line of repairs for them.
We have a very full line of *COOK STOVES* and give a written guarantee with each one, if wanted. Will cheerfully give any one our lowest prices who wants them through the mail.

9 13 **THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO., Alleghany St., opposite Loeb's Store.**

stranger as she walked slowly towards the cottage after dinner, and she longed to know who he was, whether a wanderer through the pretty village, a lodger at the old "Bell" Inn in search of fishing, or a visitor at Mrs. Fenwick's, Dr. Churchill's or the Rectory. His bright dark eyes and short curly hair, his sweet smile, and fine manly figure were still before her eyes, and the peculiarly pleasant well-modulated voice rang in her ears.

"I wonder if I shall ever see him again," she thought, "or whether he will try to find out who I am." With a heavy sigh she opened the rustic garden gate and called to Ernie.

"Here I am in the verandah," was the reply; and Maud went round to the lawn, where she found her friend seated under the shade of a spreading verandah that stretched along that side of the house, and Captain Chaloner by her side.

(To be Continued.)

Judge Mackey.

Among the persons still "loafing around the throne," in Washington, is Judge T. J. Mackey, of South Carolina, who is one of Hampton's most ardent supporters. Mackey is an odd fish. A Confederate Captain or Colonel during the rebellion, he became a rampant Unionist after its close. During the Scott and Chamberlain *reginnes* as Governors, he came in for a good share of the loaves and fishes, but in the last Gubernatorial campaign, after making one speech for Chamberlain, he joined Hampton's adherents. He visited President Hayes in Ohio, previous to his inauguration, as a special envoy from Hampton, and has figured conspicuously ever since as a special mediator in the miserable South Carolina business. Soon after the war a young man employed in the Charleston post-office was convicted of technical embezzlement, and sentenced to a term of years in the penitentiary. Universal sympathy was expressed for him by the citizens of Charleston, and taking advantage of this feeling, Mackey drew up a petition to the President for the pardon of the young man. The petition was generally signed by the leading men of Charleston, and armed with it Mackey wended his way to Washington. Arriving here he cut off the reading of the petition, and writing another praying the President to appoint T. J. Mackey collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., attached to it the names of the signers to the original petition for the pardon of the young man. His stratagem succeeded and he was appointed collector at Charleston, a position he held several months before the forgery was discovered, when he was at once removed. Mackey is a man of considerable ability, and a conversationalist of more than ordinary powers, and for this reason it is not very remarkable that he has succeeded in taking the ear of the President in the South Carolina business.

Gov. Chamberlain.

The criticisms upon the course adopted by Governor Chamberlain after his arrival at Columbia should not be so severe as some we have heard and read. There can be little doubt that when he left Washington, after the President had decided upon withdrawing the troops, his purpose was to maintain his position as Governor until ousted by force, by joint action of both branches of the legislature, or by a new election. The President had not indicated a recognition of either of the contestants, but left the title to the gubernatorial office to be decided by the proper state tribunal.

When Chamberlain arrived at home he conferred with the other Republican state officials, who, we may say, made up his cabinet. After deliberation, his Attorney-General, his Comptroller-General, his Superintendent of Education, his Treasurer of South Carolina, his Adjutant and Inspector-Generals, and his Secretary of State, united in urging him to discontinue the struggle. Under the circumstances, we cannot see what else he could have done than to abdicate, and give to the country a statement of the causes which coerced his action.

The troubles among the coal miners in the Youghiogheny district, in Western Pennsylvania, continue.

Rhode Island Election.

The Republicans of Rhode Island elect their entire State ticket for the first time in three years. The majority for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor is about 500, and for the rest of the ticket two or three times as large. This close contest and comparatively small majority at the head of the ticket is thus explained: The Prohibition party in Rhode Island is stronger than in almost any other State in the Union. Last spring it polled 6,733 votes against 8,689 for the Republican candidate, while the Democratic candidate received only 3,599 votes. The result of that election, therefore, was that the choice of a Governor went to the Legislature. In the election yesterday the liquor interest gave substantial support to J. B. Barnaby, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and it was feared he might pull through. At a late hour on the last day for paying taxes, Barnaby put up $10,000, and Democratic taxes to that amount were paid. This created alarm among the Republicans, as that had been remiss in the matter of taxes. But the Prohibition convention had endorsed General Van Zandt, the Republican candidate for Governor, most of the temperance votes went to him and he was elected by a few hundred. The result is gratifying to Republicans everywhere. All things considered it was a grand victory. The New York *Post* of last evening, referring to the $10,000 fund supplied by Barnaby, says: "The working of the registry tax system, which places such powers in the hands of a single rich candidate, will be, whether he is elected or not, an instructive example of one of the difficulties of making taxation alone the qualification for the suffrage."

Humors of the Day.

A Patterson boy was riding on his father's back, when the latter suggested that he was rather an elevated railroad. "Yes, pa," said the youngster, "I'm riding on a dummy."

Have enough regard for yourself to treat your greatest enemy with quiet politeness. All petty slights are mere meannesses, and hurt yourself more than any one else.

That was certainly an awkward request which the photographer, true to the traditions of his craft, made of Lee, the Mountain Meadows murderer, when he asked him to "assume a pleasant look," as his picture was being taken just before he was shot.

Autran, the academician, who died the other day in France, has one title to immortality which is likely to endure. In one of his sonnets there is the following epitaph for Napoleon III.: "He degraded France and contributed to the power of the stranger."

The Armenian women are veiled just as closely as the Turkish females, and no man is ever permitted to see their faces. "I keep my wife for myself, and not for my friends," was the reply of an Armenian, who was interrogated as to why he did not introduce his wife.

A three-year old girl was taught to close her evening prayer, during the temporary absence of her father, with "and please watch over my papa." It sounded very sweet, but the mother's amusement may be imagined when she added: "And you'd better keep an eye on mamma, too."

A curious letter by Napoleon III. to a friend has just been unearthed and placed in the National Library at Paris. In it the Emperor claims to be an inventor of war balloons. It appears that before he came to the throne he was very much interested in aerial navigation, but had not money enough to make experiments.

The following is told of a grave digger in a cathedral town in the north of England: One day, while "gathering in" the remains of an aged parishioner, he observed some women weeping by the grave side. Turning around he sharply demanded of them, "What are ye crying for? If ye dinna bring them at eighty, when wad ye bring 'em?"

A certain Boston deacon lately formed his Sunday-school in line and marched them along the aisle, himself in front, singing "Hold the Fort." The consternation which seized all parties at the second stanza can be better imagined than described:

"See the mighty host advancing,
Satan leading on."

The deacon has objected to new methods ever since.

The assignees of the City banking firm, Harrisburg, will destribute about $50,000 to depositors in June.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE FAMILY MAGAZINE—POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY.—Always instructive, but unusually attractive and interesting is this periodical for May. We find its value enhanced with each succeeding number. It comes to us with a freshness and originality of thought, an array of illustrations and matter embodying History, Romance, Science, Mechanics, Wit, Humor, Art and Literature, in addition to a condensed record and comments upon Home, State and National affairs. The favorable recognition accorded to this magazine by both the secular and religious press shows the high character it sustains as The Periodical for the family and Home.

The May number leads off with an article on "The Monumental City—Baltimore Old and New," by William H. Thorne; followed by a very instructive paper on "Stained Glass," by Charles Stokes Wayne; and "How Things Move," by Mary Granger Chase. This is an original, very novel and entertaining article on the wonders of "Vibration," and should be read by every one. We notice the fourth paper of Rev. Dr. Blackwood, on "Early Christian, Roman and Byzantine Architecture," as seen in the religious edifices of the world. Mr. A. E Lancaster's facile pen furnishes a fourth paper on "The American Drama—its Successes and Failures." These are followed by the "Shadow of Strength," by Will Willis; "Cotton Spinning" (Part II.), by Ella L. Pilmpton; "The Mysterious Box;" "Mental Excursions;" "In the Light," by Mrs. L. S. McPherron; "The Fair Patriot of the Revolution;" "Wooed and Married;" a poem; "A Chat About the Doctor;" "Life with a Kiss—a Historical Incident," by Mrs. E. F. Ellett, and a poem, "Footsteps at the Door."

The departments of Notes and Queries, Current Memoranda, Literature and Art, Science and Mechanics, Gossip and Note Book, are replete with first-class original and selected matter, touching upon the "Ancient Order of Rechabites," "Prophecies on Sneezing," "The Hawaiian Language," "The Open Polar Sea," "The Cabinet," "Body Guards," "The Domain of Literature," "Heathen Mythology," and very gracefully gives "The Bright Side of Life" on the concluding pages. To these subjects we observe some thirty odd illustrations, and yet the price of this unrivalled monthly is only three dollars a year.

Published by JOHN E. POTTER & Co., Philadelphia.

ONE of the most remarkable features of recent magazine literature is Mr. John Greenleaf Whittier's poem of "Red Riding-Hood," which opens the May number of ST. NICHOLAS. It has a pervading charm of rare tenderness and feeling, as if the good old poet had felt his heart soften under the consciousness that he was writing for the little ones. There is no image but will catch the quick fancy of the little folks; no word but appeals directly and tenderly to the child-heart. He paints a wintry scene in a way to delight all boys and girls:

"On the wide lawn the snow lay deep;
Ridged o'er with many a drifted heap;
The wind that through the pine-trees sung
The naked elm boughs tossed and swung;
While, through the window, frosty starred,
Against the sunset purple barred,
We saw the sober crow flap by,
The hawk's gray flock along the sky,
The crested blue-jay flitting swift,
The squirrel poising on the drift,
Erect, alert, his thick gray tail
Set to the north wind like a sail."

And further on we find this pretty picture of the little girl, as—

"Half lost within her boots, her head
Warm-sheltered in her hood of red,
Her plaid skirt close about her drawn,
See floundered down the wintry lawn;
Now struggling through the misty veil
Blown round her by the shrieking gale;
Now sinking in a drift so low
Her scarlet hood could scarcely show
Its dash of color on the snow."

ST. NICHOLAS has, indeed, secured a treasure in this poem, and all boys and girls should improve the chance of reading it entire.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND.

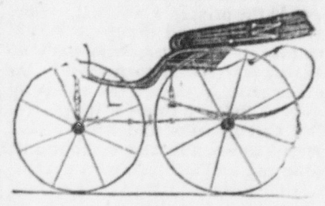
Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I fell it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELSE & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 51o1f

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,
MILESBURG.
MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,
AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near
CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,
and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**
7-23-1y

GO TO
J. R. BARTROFF
FOR FINE
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m
E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,
PLUMBER,
GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
{W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.
7-1y

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by
WM. M'CLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.
Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.
He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a fu assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Dyeing.

DYEING!
Mrs. Susannah Shope,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them
Any Color to Suit the Owner.
SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery.
9 10 1y

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

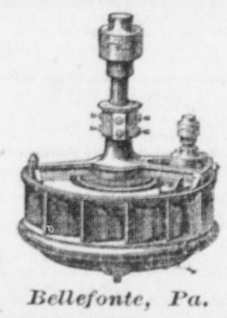
by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use.
9-16-tf

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BELLEFONTE
PATENT WATER WHEEL,
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
v5n46a812-1y

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring.
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.
McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop't.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

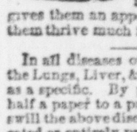
FAIRBANKS.
THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Over 300 Modifications.
TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS
FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.



To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

Hardware.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to J. & J. Harris)
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE & STOVES,
No. 5 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders and others to the fact that they have as as can be found in town. All in want of goods in this line will do well to call.
LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK
JAMES HARRIS & CO.
January 1, 1877.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

DIVORCES

Legally and quietly obtained in every State and Territory, for Incompatibility and other causes, no matter where the party resides. 13 years experience. Fee after decree. All letters confidential. Address A. J. DEXTER Att'y, Rooms 8 & 9, 132 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Unquestionable references given. Correspondence with the legal profession invited.
13 4m

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HALF MOON, April 5, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—We will have to ask you again for space in your valuable paper, this time to vindicate ourself, promising to be as brief as possible. After having been so unmercifully squelched by "Corporal" this week, you might think we would not raise our head again, but "we ain't dead yet."

We take up the pen in sheer self-defense. "Corporal" comes down on us like a "thousand of brick." He is merciless as a California lion. He speaks of our calling ourself a Republican "bolter" of Half Moon township. Where he got the language is more than we can tell, and we *inform* him we never used such language, and also that it *does not* apply to us. He proceeds to give still other industries of the town, some of which he had mentioned before. His excuse for omitting most of them at first is, that his article was too long already; we might claim the same as our excuse. Well, we guess that he has about finished the list. We have a huckster or two that he might have brought in, and one sap-head, in the shape of himself. We will excuse his omission in this case on the grounds of egotism.

We have him, though, as his scratch fully proves. He shows his poetic genius by putting in some rhyme that we think must be original. The party he speaks of *may* have been a grand success, though we don't know, as we were not there. There are a couple of young gents in the community who do not think there is any mystery about the position of the party's sled. We would not in any way disparage Mr. Gray. He is a gentleman and a credit to the place—indeed much better than might be looked for in such a place.

When he refers to brains, we reckon he means to infer that he has the larger quantity. We hope he has, but there is something in kind. A London bricklayer had a larger brain than Cuvier, but not one-fourth as much in it. He uses the word "fool," which certainly applies better to a man (?) that uses it so recklessly than to any one else. The fool-killer may transfix *him* yet. He says we might have saved time, &c. Why does *he* not take the advice? "Physician, take your own medicine." He wants to know why we took up the *woman suffrage* question. It is not "our funeral," but we spoke of it because he judged it so harshly. He says he considers the comparison we made idiocy. Now, if there be any idiocy it must be innate in a person who has no more "common sense" than to attack what we said there. In the name of sound judgment and right reason, what does he mean? We did not say there was similarity in the cases—though there is in the character of the attack—but held that the language applied, which it *does* exactly. We do not know what he wants people to think of him, but advise him that if he wants to sustain a reputation for sanity he had better not expose himself in what will be regarded as downright, nefarious, contemptible maliciousness, or inconceivable stupidity.

He *informs* us that the commissioners do not regulate the wages of the Board. Then, by all that is reasonable, we ask him why he pitches into them with so much venom. Why did he not find this out before he made the charge? and why does he call upon them to reduce their own salaries?

He blames us with getting our news from our neighbor's newspaper. This *is not* the truth, but the opposite—call that what you will. He says he considers the source of our article. We would do the same by him if the source was considerable. He can be considered as a "Corporal" worthy of commanding a company of geese, or a band of j—k a—s. And now, Corporal, we are done with you. We shall take no notice of what you may say further. Momus *ought* to allow you to quit. B. QUIET.

SCHOOL REPORT.—I herewith send you a condensed report of Wagoner school, Liberty district, for the term ending April 10, 1877. Whole number enrolled, males 22, females 12. Average, males 19, females 11; per cent., males 91, females 96, total 94. Branches of study, spelling 4, reading and spelling 30, writing 28, mental arithmetic 28, written arithmetic 28, geography 13, grammar 3, composition 16, history 3, physiology 3, declamation weekly, vocal music daily. From 8 to 14 scholars did not miss a day during each month. Six, viz., Jno. A. Thompson, Winfield S Holter, Mary C. Gardner, Rosa L. Holter, Dora B. McKean, and Rachel T. Thompson, did not miss a day during the term of five months. And one, viz., Winfield S. Holter, aged eleven years, has not missed a day's school in five winters, which if Centre county can beat we should be glad to hear of the fact. We had 125 visitors to our school during the winter, not including those of the last day, 25 in number. On the day of closing the weather was fine, the order good, and, all in all, we had a very pleasant time. The above is a country school, the scholars having from one to two miles to travel. HENRY THOMPSON,
Teacher.

REPORT OF POMONA GRANGE.—The following quarterly report of the Centre County Pomona Grange and address of Master Leonard Rhone was forwarded to us for publication:

Fellow Patrons of the Centre County Pomona Grange:

It affords me pleasure to be able to report to you that the quarter ending has been a successful one. Your instructions at the last session have been faithfully executed, and no doubt many Patrons have already received the benefits of the work of the Executive Committee during the quarter. For a report of this work we must refer you to their report.

The insurance department has been successfully worked up, and we are able to report it in actual operation—fully two hundred and three thousand dollars of actual insurance approved. The Board will make a detailed report to the Grange at the present session. But let us not consider the work done. There are still a few granges in our county that have taken little or no part in it. It is the duty of every Patron to bring the merits of our company prominently before the members of the order.

Since the last session of the Pomona Grange we have visited thirteen subordinate granges in the county, and instructed them in the written and unwritten work of the order, and instituted better discipline and observance of the laws and usages of the order. We trust that all Patrons will work to make their respective granges better in this particular, for it is only by the strictest adherence to the established laws and usages of the order that peace and harmony can be maintained within our circle. The moment we violate the requirements factions will spring up in our Brotherhood and Sisterhood, which will make the order a curse instead of a blessing.

In addition we attended and addressed three public meetings. Many more should have been held, and there are still three granges that we have not visited. But we will do so at the earliest day possible.

To perform this pleasant duty we were compelled to travel two hundred and seventy miles circular, and required fifteen days—and without any cost to the county or subordinate granges. Nor do we ask any compensation excepting your confidence and earnest co-operation. This you can best do by always being at your post, and using your influence to have others there.

By the direction of the executive committee we issued a circular on Co-operation. This was only intended as an introduction to the more general plan known as the Rochdale Plan, or the plan submitted by the National Grange. There is no co-operation excepting where the purchaser and seller get an equal division of the profits in trade, and those who furnish the capital a legal rate of interest. Those who furnish the trade often do more to build up business than those who may furnish the capital.

But to make co-operation really a benefit and acceptable to the farmer, it must be a means to bring the productions of the farm into an easy market, where he will not need to huckster from house to house or on the public street. This is the great need of the farmer, and all that we need is $1,000.00 and brains to start with, and then organize under the limited liability law, on the Rochdale Plan.

Another matter that is of immense importance to the farmer is the want of certainty that he can dispose of his horses, cattle and sheep, when he has them fed up and ready for market, as readily as when he has a load of grain ready to dispose of. At the lowest estimate, the Patrons of Centre county have at least annually to dispose of

256 horses, valued at.....	$25,600.00
320 cows, valued at.....	11,200.00
700 sheep, valued at.....	2,100.00
Total.....	$38,900.00

Here is a total amount of stock valued at $38,900.00, a branch of husbandry in which the farmer should have as much confidence and pride as in raising grain; but he drifts in a sea of uncertainty, often wishing that he could dispose of his stock with a certainty, or perhaps that the half were dead, so as not to worry him. These are questions for the county grange to work up and put into practical use, which will cause a new era to dawn upon the farmer. No doubt some are ready to say that it is impossible to bring such a state of affairs about. We know it is not possible in a day or a year. But were there not those, when the American army lay at Valley Forge, that said that American independence was impossible. "Let us remember that the struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day; it is for a future also.

The education of young people to qualify them to be useful and active members in our order, should engage our attention. Where can we send them to give them an education that will be of use to them as farmers, so that they will be able to write for our papers and periodicals with equal credit and ability as other classes? or that they may be qualified as public speakers and readers, that will carry conviction to every thinking mind? Is it not humiliating to our order and to every farmer that it is nearly always a doctor, a lawyer, or a reverend that makes the great speech at this or that grange or agricultural meeting? Give the members of your grange a chance to do the best they can with the education they have, but at the same time would it not be well to look around and see if our Agricultural College can not be utilized to educate those who are coming after us. Patrons, let us consider these great questions calmly and intelligently, and they will no doubt teach the great necessity of the Grange.

THE GARDEN.—Everybody who has a lot of ground, no matter how small, should plant something and cultivate it. Garden work is healthy, and will pay better than pitching quoits and playing croquet. Again, fresh vegetables of your own production are much better than you can buy. The exercise will keep you healthy, in good spirits, and prevent you from getting into mischief. So take up the spade and the hoe, and do your own digging.

The Great Strike

Of the Engineers and Firemen of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

[From the Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin.]

The strike of the engineers and firemen of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, who belong to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which commenced Saturday night at midnight, promises to be one of great magnitude. It has been brought about by different causes from any that have occurred heretofore. These employes have faithfully performed their duties, have submitted to all reductions of wages, and there was no conflict between them and the corporation that employed them. Suddenly an order was issued by the general manager requiring all engineers and and firemen, who were members of the Brotherhood, to withdraw from that society at once or be dismissed. The Brotherhood is a beneficiary society, and has been in existence several years. As long as these employes discharged their duties faithfully and submitted to all the stringent regulations of the railroad company, the question arises: Has the corporation a right to demand that its employes shall not belong to a beneficiary society? If it has, then why not also demand that no Mason, Odd Fellow, American Mechanic or Red Man shall be employed on the road? If the company is morally right in enforcing such an exaction, why not go a step further and refuse its employees the privilege accorded free American citizens of exercising the rights of suffrage at the polls? Why not demand of them that each shall worship at a certain church, or at no church at all? We see no difference in the principle involved. Does the Reading Railroad Company regard its employes as slaves, who have no rights that it is bound to respect? On the other hand, however, the company proposes to endow a fund for the protection of its engineers and firemen, but the well known financial condition of the company and the lack of a guarantee that the men will reap any advantage from what they invest, in case of dismissal at any moment, does not inspire confidence, and very few, if any, have accepted the offer. The railroad company object to the Brotherhood because it was founded for the protection of its members. If a combination of that kind is wrong, is it not equally wrong for the company to enter into a combination or "ring" to advance the the price of coal, which it did a few days ago? Why not accord to others what it is willing to accept itself? In this case the sympathy of the public is largely with the engineers and firemen, and it is reported that large sums of money have been raised in Philadelphia to aid the men who have resolved to "step down and out" before sacrificing their interest in the Brotherhood to please the tyranny of a corporation that seems to be destitute of a soul. Strikers, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, meet with little sympathy from the public, and we do not approve of them. But in this case a new principle is involved—a principle that strikes down manhood and takes away a right that has been regarded as one of the sacred privileges of an American citizen.

Returns from the Winter Wheat Region.

The statistical corps of the Department of Agriculture report upon the condition of wheat in eight hundred and sixty-eight counties of the winter wheat region. In two hundred and eighteen the returns are comparatively unfavorable, in six hundred and fifty condition varying from average to superior. Thrift is indicated. In the Atlantic States north of North Carolina, and in those of the Ohio valley, there has been far less injury from frost than usual. Of three hundred and twenty counties in the Ohio basin only forty-five report below average, and six-sevenths of the reports from the Middle States are favorable. In Missouri the unfavorable returns are from fifteen of the sixty-six counties reported, in Kansas from seventeen of the thirty-eight counties. Grasshopper ravages are reported in twenty-two counties of eastern Kansas, from Nebraska to the Indian Territory as far west as Saline county. The wheat growing district in Texas is also alive with grasshoppers, which threaten destruction of the crop in several counties. More than twenty counties report the hatching of spring broods. There is an increase of area of wheat in Texas, and prospects are favorable, with the exception of grasshopper ravages.

—Nasby, like his Democratic brethren, is still inconsolable. Prosperity has not yet dawned upon the Corners, and in seeking for the cause he concludes that "No troo Southerner can be enterprisin and progressive so long ez he is ground down under the iron heel uv military power." Continuing in the same strain, he says: "Our citizens feel ther condishun so keenly, they are so deprest by the continoocence uv military rool that they hevn't dun a stroke uv any kind of work for yeers. Ther feelds are all left uncultivated except ez they kin indoose new niggers which come here to work in em, but ez they hevn't anything to pay em with they never work a second time, which makes anything but a shoor dependence. It is one uv the most teching sites in nacher to see the people layin on ther backs at Bascom's and leanin on his bar, deplorin the okkepancy uv the South by military, and ther consekent inability to hoe ther corn or cut ther grass. Wat the yoc-serper wants to do is to withdraw the troops from the South. Take the graap uv nine hundred soljers from the throtes uv the three millions uv Southerners, and let us breethe. And this done, give the offises, in a spirit of conciliashen, to the constitooshnel patriots wich wuz pardoned by A. Johnson, and all will be well egin. I kin never be reconsi'ed so long ez ther is a nigger in the post-offis at the Corners—never."

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, '77.

Although nothing has authoritatively come to the public from the President as to how the perfidy of Wade Hampton has affected him, it may be reasonably inferred that the high-handed outrage and the open repudiation of his promises, of which he has been guilty in virtually ejecting the incumbents of several state offices, to which they had a clear *prima facie* right, and in filling the vacancies thus forcibly created by creatures of his own, without the shadow of a title, as the act of a man whose word cannot be implicitly relied on; and taken in connection with the unprovoked murder of three colored men by the Georgia Ku-Klux, it will not likely be considered as a very encouraging response to the conciliatory policy. He has clearly violated his solemnly given word, that in all offices in dispute and before the courts for adjustment, he would abide their decision; and his arbitrary course has aroused a good deal of indignation here, even among those supporting the President in his Southern policy.

The conclusion has been reluctantly reached that the mission of the Louisiana commissioners is a failure, notwithstanding some assurances reaching here last night that the gentlemen composing it were still hopeful. The "compromise," accepted by the Nicholls legislature and rejected by the Republican caucus, appears to have been of the kind that would have given the Nicholls party everything they have demanded, and left the Republicans with nothing. The knowledge that the troops were to be withdrawn, whatever the result attained by the commission might be, has not apparently disposed the Democrats in that state to yield anything they thought themselves competent to enforce when the troops were out of the way; and Packard, believing himself fairly and legally elected, could not honorably withdraw voluntarily from a position where he felt he had been placed as guardian of Republican interests in that state. In such a view of the situation the hopeless character of the commission can be appreciated, and its members should not be censured for their failure to accomplish impossibilities. It is generally believed here that a sufficient number of deserters from Packard will go to the Nicholls legislature to give it a quorum, that the troops will be withdrawn, and that Packard, finding himself deserted, will be forced to vacate the State House, leaving Democracy masters of the situation and of a Republican state.

The first sensation over, the so-called Tweed confession quickly subsided under the assurances from all points that it was bogus. It created a good deal of a stir at first, but there is now a general disposition to suspend judgment until the facts are all known. Certainly the unsupported statement of "Old Boss" ought not to be accepted as gospel truth, particularly under existing circumstances, when there is every provocation for him to draw upon his fancy for facts, and to pay off his ungrateful pals.

Two out of the three investigators who are to overhaul the New York Custom House have been secured, and it is thought the other may be found to-day, when their names will be made public. The difficulty experienced by the President in gaining the consent of reputable men to undertake this task indicates the general disinclination to make enemies when it can be avoided. To save every appearance of favoring the officials there at the expense of the truth, Secretary Sherman absolutely declined to allow Collector Arthur to name either of the gentlemen.

The discharge of 300 employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, has been the local sensation of the week. 200 more are to suffer decapitation at the end of the month. The distress and hopeless agony manifested by many of the unfortunates were truly heart-rending. It is felt here that the officials who have been responsible for the over-crowding of this bureau ought to be held up to the public indignation; and some rich developments are undoubtedly in store for the country, should a rigid investigation be made of its management for the past ten years. A late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a former Superintendent of the Bureau are both the subject of many scandals in connection with its management.

The threatened European war continues to absorb a large share of public attention. No one seems to entertain a doubt that a formal declaration of hostilities will be made in a very few days at farthest; and there seems to be a general coincidence of opinion as to its general favorable effect upon almost every American industry and interest.

Secretary Sherman is reported to have recently said that if Congress could be induced to abstain from all further legislation in the matter, he felt confident of his ability to formally resume specie payments at the time designated by law to inaugurate that movement—January 1, 1879. LOGAN.

WANTED.—2,000 feet of 2 in. Ash plank at the Bellefonte Planing Mill.
16 2t McCLELLAN & SPERR,
Proprietors, Bellefonte, Pa.

The Popeship.

Preparations are already making, under the personal supervision of Pius IX., for the election of a new Pope immediately after his own demise. On the 13th of May he will complete his 85th year, and his Episcopal Jubilee (the 50th anniversary of his having been made a prelate) will soon after be solemnized in Rome, on which occasion it is expected that all the Cardinals will attend. The full number was limited to seventy by order of Pope Sixtus V. nearly three centuries ago, and there now are sixty-seven Cardinals. At the approaching celebration every Cardinal who has not received the Red Hat from the hands of the Pope will obtain it, the intention being to remove all chance of the question arising whether those members of the Sacred College whose creation had not been completed, through their not having had the Hat placed upon their heads, might not be objected to as disqualified from voting in Conclave at the next election of Pope, or for having themselves elected. There are now 32 out of the 67 Cardinals constituting the Sacred College who would be involved in the possible doubt. The Thirteenth General Council, held in 1245 by Pope Innocent IV., decreed that from that time the Cardinal should wear a red hat of the well-known form—the color symbolizing that they were at all times to be prepared to shed their blood in defence of the church. When the next Papal election takes place no difficulty is anticipated in Rome, though Church and State are not on good terms there. Since the death of Adrian VI. (a Dutchman), in 1523, an Italian Cardinal has always been elected to the tiara. The rule has been that at least two-thirds of the votes in the Conclave are necessary to the election of a Pope—the votes being given by *scruting* or ballot. The present Pope, who is the 257th, was elected by a unanimous vote on June 16, 1846, and then was fifty-four years old. His reign has been of unprecedented length.—[Philadelphia Press.

The Cost of War.

In all "civilized" countries where war, which is the art of wholesale slaughter on land and sea, has been cultivated as a science, every person, from prince to peasant, knows as well as he knows anything that it is terribly expensive. When the war with the first Napoleon closed, and "what's to pay?" became the question in England, it appeared that the national debt, which was £660,000 on accession of William III., in 1688 (that is $4,300,000), had increased, in 1815, to £865,000,000, equal to $4,335,000,000 of our money, and most of this vast indebtedness was caused by frequent and enormous expenditure to carry on successive wars. All the nations, the United States included, have had to pay largely for the same purpose. France, besides actual expenditure in the war of 1870-71, had to pay five milliards of francs as indemnity to Germany, but this double disbursement is not all. The French Minister of the Interior has lately completed the important and tedious task of estimating the whole amount of damages caused by the German invasion (which was the result of Napoleon's declaration of war), and of deciding what idemnity can be made to the several losers. The sum total of these items is estimated at 887,000,000 of francs (or $177,400,000)—a loss which has had to be borne by an enormous number of persons in the thirty-four departments of France.—[Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Diogenes.

This singular man lived in Greece. He was distinguished for his eccentricities, bad manners, and bad disposition. It was his chief business to find fault. For example, he took a lantern one day when the sun was shining brightly and went out to search for an honest man, thereby insinuating that such persons were exceedingly scarce. When Alexander, a distinguished military gentleman, paid him a visit, and inquired what he could do for him, he had the impudence to tell him to "get out of his sunshine." To cap the climax of his oddities, he dressed like a beggar and lived in a tub! He was a sour, crabbed, crusty old bachelor. We infer that he had no wife, first, because history does not mention her; second, because no woman would take kindly to one of his habits, dress, or manners, or aspire to become mistress of his mansion. "There was an old woman who lived in a *shoe*," it is true, but the woman who would live in a *tub*, and especially with such a *companion*, has not been heard from. The misanthropic spirit which possessed this man was doubtless due to disordered digestion and a billiousness, one of the prominent symptoms of which is a morose, fault-finding disposition. The tongue is heavily coated, giving rise to a bad taste; the appetite is not good, and the patient feels dull, sleepy, or dizzy, and is apt to be fretful. Unfortunately, Mr. Diogenes lived several centuries before Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets were invented, a few doses of which would have relieved him of his "bile," and enabled him to find *scores* of "honest men" without the aid of his lantern. Under their magic influence, combined with that of the Golden Medical Discovery, to cleanse his blood, he might have been led to take a more cheerful view of life, to exchange his tub for a decent habitation, to "spruce up" in personal appearance, and at last have taken a wife to mend his clothes and his manners, both of which were in evident need of repairs, and become the happy sire of little Diogeneses who would have handed down to posterity the name, not of a cynic philosopher, but of a *cheerful, healthy, happy, virtuous man!!*

VERY obstinate and troublesome are old sores and ulcers. Yet how easily they may be healed. All that is necessary is to use freely Glenn's Sulphur Soap dissolved in water as a lotion. Depot Crittenton's, No 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 15-4w

CROUP comes as a thief in the night—the great, good and sure weapon of defense, is Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup; keep it in the house and it will save the life of your dear little one.

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE	Carpets at 20 cents	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Carpets at 25 cents	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Carpets at 30 cents	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Carpets at 35 cents	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Tapestry Brussels at $1	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Tapestry Brussels at $1	WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

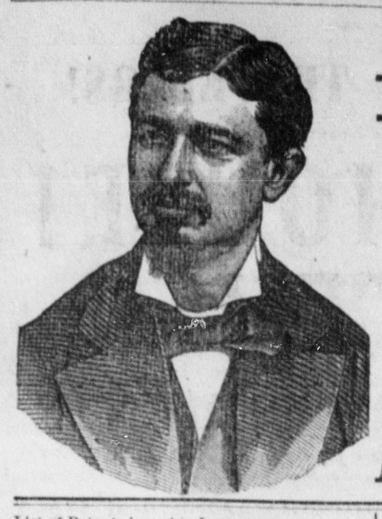
WE HAVE	Dolmans at $3 50	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Dolmans at $3 00	WE HAVE
WE HAVE	Dolmans at $3 50	WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES

We Have	Dress Goods at 8 cts	We Have
We Have	Dress Goods at 10 cts	We Have
We Have	Dress Goods at 12½ cts	We Have
We Have	Ladies' Shoes at $1.00	We Have
We Have	Ladies' Shoes at $1.25	We Have
We Have	Ladies' Bal'n shoes at $1.50	We Have
We Have	Men's Plow shoes at $1.25	We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.



GO TO

NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,
NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,
NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,

For it is the place for

MORE AND BETTER GOODS FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

J. NEWMAN, JR., Proprietor.

Allegheny Street, Sands' Building, BELLEFONTE, PA.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending May 1, 1877, and each dated April 17, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

E Girvin, Pipe Wrench, Strasburg Township
G Gantz, Sawing Machine, Emporium
G Martin, Twisting Whip Lashes, Myerstown
G Bower, Car Coupling, Catasauqua
M Denny, Horse Hay Rakes, Gap
S Fisher, Horseshoe, Franklin Township
J Habermehl, Patterns for Metallic Casting Compositions, Allegheny
J Taylor, Writing Fluid, Indiana
W Watkins, Boots and Shoes, Mahaney City.

MUSICAL INFORMATION. — Sixty thousand copies have already been sold of Will L. Thompson's famous song, "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore." It is thought that "Drifting with the Tide," this author's last composition, will even eclipse "Gathering Shells" in popularity. Any music dealer will mail either of these beautiful pieces to your address on receipt of price, 40 cents.

Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country. 10-2m

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In announcing our Annual Spring Exhibition of new goods, particular attention is invited to an additional department opened this season, embracing

SURPLUS STOCK

from all the leading departments in our establishment: Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Electro-Plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, and Fancy Goods, amounting to

$70,000 VALUATION,

Which we are now offering below cost of manufacture.

A personal visit and inspection of these goods is respectfully solicited, believing it will amply repay all purchasers to avail themselves of this liberal offer.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Articles carefully packed for shipment.

ROBBINS, BIDDLE & CO

No. 1124 Chestnut Street,

7-6teow PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

FOR SALE.

A FULL-BLOODED ALDERNEY HEIFER CALF, eight weeks old. Also one full-blooded Alderney BULL CALF, three weeks old. They are from imported stock.
17-3t A. S. VALENTINE.

New Advertisements.

STATIONERY

now opening at

WELCH'S CHEAP BOOK STORE,

No. I, Humes' Block,

the largest and most complete stock of

STATIONERY, CHROMOS,
MOTTOES, TOYS,
MOTTO AND PICTURE FRAMES,

to be found in any one store in Central Pennsylvania, which will be sold at one uniform low price for cash, among which we select a few examples:

Photograph Albums.....from 60 cents upwards
Chromos.....for 5 cents each
Fancy Box Paper (2 tints).....for 15 cents
Motto Frames of solid walnut, with glass.....30c
Stereoscopes, with 1 doz. views.....for $1 24
Splints, all sizes and colors.....from 8c to 30c
Mottoes, 5c each.....or six for 25 cents

Toys of all description and Prices

Perforated card board.....for 12c a sheet
Tooth Brushes, 13c.....Hair Brushes, 11c
Note Paper.....5c, 7c and 10c per quire
Envelopes.....4c, 5c and 7c per pack

WALL PAPER

from 7 to 14c per bolt.

POCKET-BOOKS

Morocco leather, for 12 cents each.
Russia leather.....from 35 to 87 cents

17-tf JAMES WELCH.

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holabaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-tf

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15-tf

Legal Notices.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that application will be made to his Honor, J. H. Orvis, at Chambers, on Saturday, the 12th day of May next, for alteration and amendment to the charter of the Bellefonte Library Association, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

ADAM HOY,
E. M. BLANCHARD,
J. W. GEPHART,
Attorneys, &c.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the estate of W. L. Holmes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to the undersigned duly authenticated for settlement. S. H. BENNISON,
12-6t Administrator.
Walker P. O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Michael Heaton, Sr., late of Boggs township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HEATON,
14-6t DAVID W. HEATON,
P. O. Milesburg, Pa. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of George Crain, dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of George Crain, late of Taylor twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL RALSTON,
Executor.
Warriers Mark, Huntingdon Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration on the estate of Major James Armor, late of Centre county, Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, therefore all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly probated for settlement to

DAVID M. BUTTS,
Bellefonte, Pa., April 9, 1877. 15-6t

Mercantile Appraisement.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST OF VENDERS OF MERCHANDISE Subject to License within the county of Centre, for the year 1877:

Extract from license law passed April 11th, 1862. Pamphlet laws page 492.

Any person so ascertained and assessed who shall fail to attend such appeal, or to appeal from the decision of the appraiser to the proper Courts of Common Pleas within ten days thereafter, will not be permitted to set up as a defence to the recovery of the amount of the license which he is required to pay when suit shall be brought for the recovery of the same, either that he is not a dealer in or retailer of Merchandise, or a Distiller or Brewer. That it shall be the duty of every City and County Treasurer to sue for the recovery of all license duly returned to him by the Mercantile Appraiser if not paid on or before the first day of July, on each and every one within ten days after that date, and said Treasurer shall not be discharged from any such license until he brings suit to recover the same within said date.

	Class.	Am't.
AARONSBURG.		
Boyer, Isaac D	12	$13 25
Yearick, Thomas	14	7 75
Musser, M M	13	10 75
BELLEFONTE.		
Alexander, J R & C T	13	10 75
Akers, T H	Billiards	40 75
Brachbill, J C	14	7 75
Beezer, F	9	25 75
Bayard, W W	14	7 75
Brachbill, John	14	7 75
Brown, E Jr	14	7 75
Brew, S A & Son	12	13 25
Blair, P P	14	7 75
Cruse, A J	14	7 75
Cox, A H	14	7 75
Cender, Joseph	14	7 75
Cook, J W	13	10 75
Dare, Mrs N K	14	7 75
Faust, A	14	7 75
Green, P P	13	10 75
Gingenheimer, Isaac	10	29 75
Graham, E & Son	14	7 75
Haas, L	9	25 75
Harper Bros	10	26 75
Hoffer & Kline	11	15 75
Heffer, H O	Billiards	40 75
Hicks, Thomas A & Bro	9	25 75
Harris, James & Co	11	15 75
Hoffer, H O (tobacconist)	14	7 75
Joseph Bros & Co	11	15 75
Kauth, A	14	7 75
Kauth, Isaac	14	7 75
Leb, John D	13	10 75
Lyons & Co	10	20 75
Loeb, S & A	10	20 75
Mann, J Ferron	13	10 75
Miller, Orne	14	7 75
Montgomery & Co	14	7 75
McClellan, William	14	7 75
McBride, L M	14	7 75
Newman, J Jr	13	10 75
Powers, John	14	7 75
Richards, F C	14	7 75
Rankin, L B	14	7 75
Runkle, M	14	7 75
Shortlidge & Co	13	10 75
Sechler & Co	12	13 25
Sussman, Abram	14	7 75
Strickland, C	14	7 75
Stitzer, H Y	14	7 75
Shugert, S T & Co	14	7 75
Twitmire, W S	14	7 75
Valentines & Co	6	50 75
Wolf, W S & Son	14	7 75
Wagner, D M & Son	10	20 75
Welch, James	14	7 75
Wilson & McFarlane	10	20 75
Zeller, J & Son	13	10 75
BOALSBURG.		
Dinges, J N	14	7 75
Jack, George B	14	7 75
Price, J J	14	7 75
Stover, S H	14	7 75
Sinart, James T	14	7 75
BUFFALO RUN.		
Murry, Miss Kate	14	7 75
Mattern Bros	14	7 75
BLANCHARD.		
Kunes, J J	13	10 75
Quiggley, J A	13	10 75
CENTER HALL.		
Deininger, J O	14	7 75
Miller, J R & Son	14	7 75
Reeseman, J A	14	7 75
Wolf, William	12	13 25
CENTRE HILL.		
Strohm, M	14	7 75
Strohm & Swartz	14	7 75
Spigelmyer, Jerome	14	7 75
FLEMING.		
Griest, A J & T E	11	15 75
Leathers & Buck	13	10 75
FILLMORE.		
McEntire, L B	14	7 75
Rambarger, G W	14	7 75
FARMERS MILLS.		
Shook & Bro	13	10 75
HUBLERSBURG.		
Brown, Henry	13	10 75
Goohart, S H	13	10 75
HOWARD.		
Cook, Robert	14	7 75
Diehl, John	14	7 75
Kline, S F	14	7 75
Lucas & Bro	14	7 75
Lauth, Thomas & Co	11	15 75
Moore, H A	14	7 75
McHaffey, James	14	7 75
Robb, William	14	7 75
Troxel & Sweyer	14	7 75
Weber, B & Co	13	10 75
HALFMOON.		
Gray, W S & Co	12	13 25
HOUSERVILLE.		
Houser, L M	14	7 75
JULIAN FURNACE.		
Hoover, J C	14	7 75
Irvin, D., agent	14	7 75
Sturdebant, E M	14	7 75

Mercantile Appraisement.

LEMONT.		
Decker & Kennedy	14	7 75
Getz, J W	14	7 75
Thompson & Co	12	13 25
Taylor, D F	14	7 75
LOVEVILLE.		
Love, James & Son	13	10 75
LINDEN HALL.		
Hess, D	13	10 75
MILLHEIM.		
Alexander, W K	13	10 75
Campbell, E C	14	7 75
Chambers, J F	14	7 75
Eisenhuth, J	14	7 75
Foot, John D	14	7 75
Miller Bros	14	7 75
Stover, G W	9	25 75
Snook, J W & Co	13	10 75
Snook, Smith & Co	13	10 75
Ulrick, George	14	7 75
MILESBURG.		
Boggs, A T	14	7 75
Else, C H & Bro	14	7 75
Hibler, John	14	7 75
Heaton, David	14	7 75
Kaup, C	14	7 75
Lucas, James J	14	7 75
Layman, John	14	7 75
McClain & Cook	14	7 75
McCoy & Linn	13	10 75
Peters, A R	14	7 75
MOUNT UNION.		
Leathers, J C	14	7 75
MADISONBURG.		
Ocker & Emerick	13	10 75
MARTHA.		
Thompson, John I	14	7 75
Williams, Joseph F	14	7 75
OLIVIA.		
Copenhaver, John	9	25 75
PHILIPSBURG.		
Allport, H	14	7 75
Ayers, D	14	7 75
Adams, Oscar	14	7 75
Creper, Mrs S	14	7 75
Campbell Bros. & Campbell	13	10 75
Crissman, Miss Sallie	14	7 75
Condo, Maggie	14	7 75
Davis, E A	14	7 75
Fleck, S K	13	10 75
Flegal, E S	14	7 75
Herlinger, C S	13	10 75
Haworth, John	14	7 75
Hoover, Harris & Co	10	20 75
Johnson, Mat	14	7 75
Ruhn, Adams	14	7 75
Kessler & Huffinger	10	20 75
Lingenfelter, A E	14	7 75
McKenney, R D	14	7 75
Munson, C & Son	11	15 75
Myers, S J	14	7 75
Musser, Robert	14	7 75
Nottoll, John	12	13 25
Naugle, D A	14	7 75
Ryman, E A	14	7 75
Strouse, Lehman	13	10 75
Strouse, Lehman	13	10 76
Switzer, F H	14	7 75
Switzer, T H	14	7 75
Smith, Peter	14	7 75
Zeigler, G H	11	15 75
PINE GROVE MILLS.		
Dunlap, James & Co	13	10 75
Sample, J C & Co	14	7 75
Smith, J R Sr	14	7 75
PENN HALL.		
Fisher, J B	12	13 25
PORT MATILDA.		
Gray, J V	13	10 75
Hoober & Reese	13	10 75
Jones, J G	14	7 75
PLEASANT GAP.		
Haag, Gottlieb	9	25 75
POWELTON.		
Jackson, William	12	10 75
POTTERS MILLS.		
Thompson, W J	13	10 75
REBERSBURG.		
Bailey, W F., agent	13	10 75
Frank, Samuel	13	10 75
ROCK SPRINGS.		
Bollinger, Thomas	14	7 75
McWilliams, C B & Co	13	10 75
SPRING MILLS.		
Grenoble, J J	13	10 75
SNOW SHOE.		
Glenn, J P	14	7 75
May & Loeb	11	15 75
Wolf, Potter & Co	10	20 75
Williams, Herbert	14	7 75
STATE COLLEGE.		
Jackson & Calder	14	7 75
Stewart, John W	14	7 75
SANDY RIDGE.		
Miller, W R	13	10 75
TYRONE.		
Fowler, J T & Co	14	7 75
WOODWARD.		
Feese, David & Co	9	25 75
Speigelmyer, G R & Bro	13	10 75
Young, Watson & Dell	13	10 75
WALKER.		
Holmes, R F	14	7 75
Miller, W H	14	7 75
Yearick, H & Son	13	10 75
WOLFS STORE.		
Snook, W & Co	14	7 75
Saver, J	14	7 75
ZION.		
Solt, David	14	7 75

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office on MONDAY the 21st day of May A. D. 1877, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., where all persons interested can have a hearing.

H. I. BARNES,
9-17-4t Mercantile Appraiser.
April 21, 1877.

New Advertisements.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

THE ONLY BOOK OF THE KIND in the COUNTRY.

PRICE 50 CENTS,

Five Copies for Two Dollars.

Currency or Postage Stamps received in payment.

Sent by mail to any address on Receipt of price.

ADDRESS

Gilmore & Co., Box 44.
Washington, D. C.

Be particular and give the Town, County and State with your address. 1503

JOHN H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing for local business a number of the best and safest companies doing business in Centre county, and persons wanting either Fire or Life Insurance will do well to give him a call.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq.

BELLEFONTE, April 3, 1877. 14-6m

Dauchy & Co.

6 New pieces of sheet music, retails for $1 75 sent for 10 cts. and stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro, Mass. 17 4t

25 ELEGANT CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cts., post paid. J. B. Hussey Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y. 17-4t

FUN 1 copy curious love letter, 1 pk. comic cards, 1 pack popping question cards; all for 10 cts. and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass. 17 4w

Best bargains in America. Farms. Maps and Catalogue free. J. F. MANCHA, Dover, Del. 17 4w

FUN 1 package comic envelopes, pk. comic cards, pack scroll cards, 24 p. book of fun; all for 10 cts. & stamp. Novelty Co., Middleboro, Mass. 17 4w

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 17-4w

FUN 1 pack acquaintance cards, 1 pack hokf flirtation, 1 pack scroll, all sorts, for only 10 cents and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass. 17 4w

Read This!

A chance for all to make or save money, and get the best goods in the market.

TEAS, COFFEES, ETC.

sold at lower prices than the same qualities can be bought at any other house in this country. All goods guaranteed to be satisfactory and as represented, or the money will be refunded on return of the goods, which may be done at our expense.

The reputation of our house for **selling standard goods at low prices,** (for 36 years), has given us a standing in New York City and vicinity that is not enjoyed by any other house in the trade. After mature deliberation we have determined to offer our goods to housekeepers in the interior at the **Lowest wholesale trade prices,** when a **Club** is formed large enough to make a small case. The goods of each member of the club will be put in separate packages, and marked with name and cost, so as to avoid confusion in distribution. Goods will be sent by express to **collect on delivery.** All wishing to save money by purchasing family supplies at New York Wholesale Prices can talk the matter over among friends and neighbors, and send to us for Club Circular, Price-list, etc. We give a present of either goods or money to the person who gets up the club, to compensate for trouble &c. Samples of TEA & COFFEE sent by mail. Send for Price-list and Club Circular. 17-4w

Stiner's New York & China Tea Co.,

M. H. MOSES & CO, PRO'RS.

77, 79, 81, 84 and 86 Vesey Street, New York.

HA 1 comic oil chromo, 7x11, mounted, worth 25c, 1 pk love cards, 1 pk comic envelopes, 1 pk comic cards, 1 pk scroll, 1 24p book of Fun, all sent for only 5 3c stamps. Novelty Co, Middleboro, Mass. 17 4w

P. B. WILSON. ROBT. MACFARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a new stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Iron Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building. Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with a full kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block

9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

SPRING, - - - - 1877. | SPRING, - - - - 1877.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

We have the Goods! Prices Low. Selection Unsurpassed. Stock Large. And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. We will say this, Come! if we do not show you the

BEST SELECTED STOCK, AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

And if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself. We have opened

A FULL LINE OF DRY-GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood & Willow Ware, Hats & CAPS, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines. We will beat everything in prices or assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

The Ayrshire Cow.

The Ayrshire cow is the most highly bred animal of the cow kind with which we are familiar. She is one of the great triumphs of the breeder's art, whereby an animal of excellence, and of firmly fixed characteristics, has been evolved from rough surroundings. It is true that this claim is unrecognized, yet it is none the less just. Function is far more difficult to attain through breeding than is form, yet the breeder has perpetuated in the Ayrshire cow, and strengthened in the Ayrshire cow the functions tributary to milk giving, and has bred not only away from the form of the unimproved breeds, but also directly away from the form which, fitted for the beef-breeds, has been forced upon the general public through Short-horn prominence. The skill required to breed a form fitted for beef is little, compared to that required to develop and fix milk characteristics combined with economy in the form as tributary to the milk product. Had the stimulus of fashion, and a continuous reign of high prices stimulated breeding for milk, as breeding for beef has been stimulated, the fact would be recognized that all improvement would have to be in the direction of the Ayrshire. The Jersey cow has attained a great popularity, until now animals of high excellence are much sought for, and these high priced animals are those which have approximated somewhat to the Ayrshire type. Do not find fault with the word Ayrshire, for the word dairy type could be used just as well, for the typal Ayrshire cow and the typal dairy cow are nearly synonymous terms.

The Ayrshire cow derives her present existence from a careful selection, and a careful breeding, carried forward by a population of shrewd, wide-awake people, who recognized the quality desired in their cows bred for them, through the whole life of the breed, but the excellencies present, keep from being displaced by the surrounding breeds, and by the popular and fashionable Short-horn. The Ayrshire cow was created then through the wants of the people. The Jersey cow, on the contrary, was bred without the understanding of what was wanted, but simply because she was then an improvement commenced but a few years ago, when Jersey cattle became popular, and an export demand was created. The Jersey cow is now in a transition state, and is going through the same process of development the Ayrshire breed possessed many years ago. Hence, it is probable, that in time the Jersey and Ayrshire breeds will approximate in form, and the race variations will be minor ones of color, horn, or other small features.

Let us glance at the form required for the dairy breed. Not the points which are at present characteristic of the Ayrshire only, but those which belong to the best type of any breed of cows which are especially suited to the dairy. In January, 1873, in an address before the New York Agricultural Society, we offered the following collation of the judgment of various authorities. We took the description of the Fifeshire breed by Magne, the Yorkshire by Haxton, the Jersey by Allen, the Suffolk by Kirby, the Brittany by Gangee, and the Ayrshire by Astin, and found the preponderance of points when mentioned, as below:

Head, long.	Thighs, flat and thin.
Muzzle, fine.	Ribs, arched.
Throat, clear.	Pelvis, roomy.
Neck, slender.	Belly, large.
Shoulder's, thin.	Legs, small and short.
Chest, deep.	Udder, large.
Brisket, small.	Udder, square.
Back, straight.	Udder, well formed.

These points are characteristic of the Ayrshire cow, and these points are now being sought by the Jersey breeder of the highest improved stock. I think some of the highest bred and the finest Jersey cows which we have seen, and the finest Ayrshire cows, the rare difference of practical importance, has been the udder. The Ayrshire possesses an udder with flattened glands, from above downward, the Jersey cow, an udder with glands flattened from front to rear. The teat, which is homologous with these glands, being the cylindrical and cone-shaped. Whether the Jersey cow can be bred to the Ayrshire type continuously without changing the form of her udder glands, is to be determined by experience, but we think it is problematical.

How the change in the typal forms can be brought about, without changes in the products of the milk glands, we do not know, but it is probable that a careful and judicious selection, rigidly exercised, will retain and increase the butter capabilities of the Jersey cow, and increase her product largely both in butter and in quantity of milk. On the other hand, an equal care in breeding should increase the capacities of the Ayrshire cow in equal degree. At present the Ayrshire cow has the advantage in quantity of yield, and in hardiness; we think also that she is more economical in the conversion of her food, giving larger product from a given quantity of food than any other milking breeb, and we are not sure but she at present will give a greater number of pounds of butter yearly than the Jersey. Of course we speak of the average of either breed.

The quality of the butter of these two breeds, are t ue race differences, as is also, probably, the quality of their milk. Either one is better fitted to one locality than anoter, and the two breeds should not be considered as competitive, both are good breeds, both are productive of profit over the native, under the circumstances for which their breeding has fitted them The Jersey breed is however being improved more rapidly than the Ayrshire, on account of the great interest they excits in their owners, and the harmony amongst their breeders.

The sum of our remarks must be, then, that the Ayrshire cow is more of an improved breed than the Jersey, and has higher claims to be used as an illustration of man's power in moulding the product of nature to his wisher.

E. L. S.

Household Recipes.

VEAL OLIVES.

Take some cold cooked fillets of veal and ham, and cut them into thin, square slices of the same size and shape, trimming the edges evenly. Lay a slice of veal on every slice of ham, and spread some beaten yolk of egg over the veal. Have ready a thin force-meat, made of grated bread-crumbs, sweet marjoram, fresh butter, grated lemon-peel, pepper, and a seasoning of salt. Spread this over each slice of veal, and then roll up tightly with the ham. Tie them round securely with fine twine; put them in a dripping-pan, with a teacup of hot water, and bake in a quick oven until they are a delicat brown. Baste the olives frequently while baking, with melted butter. Serve hot, with a sauce made of some cold veal gravy, with two spoonfuls of cream and a little mushroom catsup.

CALF LIVER STEWED.

Slice the liver, and lay in salt and water an hour; then cut into dice and put over the fire, with enough cold water to cover it well. Stew gently for an hour; then add salt, pepper, a little mace, sweet marjoram, parsley, and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce; stew again gently for a half hour longer, when put in a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of browned flour made smooth in a little cold water, a teaspoonful of lemon juice and one of currant jelly; boil five minutes, dish, and serve hot.

CALF LIVER FRIED.

Slice the liver smoothly and lay it in salt and water, to draw out the blood. Lard each slice, when you have wiped it dry, with slices of fat pork, drawn through at regular distances and projecting slightly on each side. Lay in a clean frying-pan and fry brown. When done, arrange the slices neatly on a hot dish and set aside where they will keep hot; add to the gravy in the frying-pan a chopped onion, a half cup of hot water, pepper, the juice of a lemon, and thickened with browned flour. Boil up well, run the gravy through a colander to remove the onion, pour over the liver and serve hot.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5-1y

$10 TO $25 A DAY! Made by agents in cities and country towns. Only necessary to show samples to make sales and money, for any one out of employment and disposed to work. Used daily by all business men. Send stamp for circular, with prices to agents. Address, "SPECIAL AGENCY." 13m4 Kendall Building, Chicago.

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't..J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGER, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a speciality. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

DR. E. I. KIRK.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and raising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 3 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine. Head and all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Seat, Pin, and Stomach Worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails; or send to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing a 3-cent stamp for return of same. Kunkel's Worm syrup is used for children or adults, with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it, and try it. 15-4t

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. M. A. Young, 261 Bowery, N. Y. 13 3m

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.

COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO

Cigars, Etc.,

NO. 255 MARKET STREET

(NORTH SIDE)

PHILADELPHIA.

v8-31-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8no46 1y

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN, HOSMER & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,

47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Beh. Vandelt & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6m

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,

Opposite Depot,

Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

v8-12-1

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

s been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Special Taxes,

[May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.]

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238 and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, **to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business** a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year, beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877.

A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax, as above.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to **Jno. H. Burrows**, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Williamsport, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1877, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Special-Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt from the person or firm ordering the same of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail, ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1877. 13-4t

Publications.

THE BEST OF ALL GOOD COMPANY.

The Danbury News

Unequaled as a Home Paper.

In presenting *The News* to the reading public, the publishers do so with a confidence that it is unequaled in its class. Its aim is to publish nothing either in its reading matter or as an advertisement that may not be read in any *Home*.

Our staff of regular correspondents is now not only larger, but infinitely better, than ever before, and includes

JAY CHARLTON,

Who is acknowledged by all to be the best New York letter writer of any of the Metropolitan correspondents.

In addition, letters of unusual interest are weekly published from Washington, Boston and other points in this country, as well as from various parts of the Old World.

The News is edited by

"THE DANBURY NEWS MAN,"

Whose writings have placed him in the foremost rank of American Humorists.

In its general miscellany *The News* is without a peer. Stories, Sketches, Poems, etc., by favorite authors. Original Chess, Puzzle and Household Departments, under charge of competent writers, and its unequalled

FASHION NOTES

by one of the foremost authorities in that line in America.

In its Selected Matter *The News* aims not only to secure the best but the freshest of the best, and the scrupulous care with which this and the other departments are edited, gives the contents of *The News* a quality and variety not to be secured in any other paper, and which make it, what we confidently declare it to be,

THE BEST OF ALL GOOD COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR 1877.

One year (including postage)	$2.50
Six months (including postage)	1.50

BAILEY & DONOVAN,
1613 Danbury, Conn.

For Sale.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

ON LAMB STREET,

In Borough of Bellefonte.

Will be sold at private sale, cheap for cash, a house and lot on the east end of Lamb street, now owned and occupied by Thomas Rhoads. The house contains seven rooms, is two stories high, and in good repair. There is also an unfinished house on the back end of the lot that could be put in order and rented for seventy-five dollars; the other would readily rent for two hundred dollars.

There is on the lot also all necessary outbuildings, and a large lot of fine fruit trees. In fact, it is one of the cheapest and most desirable properties for sale in this county. Call soon for terms, &c., on Thomas Rhoads. Immediate possession given if desired.

The household furniture will also be sold upon favorable terms. 44-tf

Medical.

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities or diseases that have lurked in the system for years soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility**, and **Leucorrhœa**, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SHRINER'S

Balsamic Cough Syrup.

NO NEED CHILD DIE

OF CROUP,

If this Syrup is used in time.

It will cure

BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
PAINS AND WEAKNESS of the BREAST,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, COUGHS, Etc.

SHRINER'S SYRUP is the prescription of Dr. John Swope, one of the most eminent Physicians of Maryland, and used in his practice, for both adults and children, for forty years.

It will give satisfaction. Test its merits by trying it.

Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by all DRUGGISTS.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md

v9-n3-6m

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN,
8-50-6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

INSURANCE.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 51ot1

Buried Cities in Central Asia.

An expedition to explore the buried cities of Central Asia is talked of in Bombay and elsewhere in India. That treasures like those at Mycenæ may be found in the sands of Mongolia is at least possible. If tradition be of any value—a tradition, too, which has persistently clung to one locality through the lapse of centuries—the tomb of Ghengiz Khan is yet, with its fabulously rich treasures, to be found (as Col. Prejevalsky was told by the Mongol) to the south of Lake Tabasun-Nor. Your readers may remember the quaint legend about the last resting place of the great Khan. Within the tomb there lies a man who seems asleep. Every evening a horse or a sheep is tied near the spot, and lo! in the morning the animals have been eaten. In 300 years, say the Mongols, the sleeper will awake and lead countless hosts of his children to victory and dominion. The old story is said to be circulating more and more widely every year. Then the Mongols say that constantly the drifting sands disclose, here and there, gold and silver treasures which they have a superstitious dread of touching. The buried cities under the sands of the Gobi are affirmed to be mines of incalculable wealth, guarded by gnomes and fearful spells, while all the deserts around the hidden ruins are peopled by myriads of howling ghosts. Dr. Bellew established the fact, some time since, that we shall probably have several of these buried cities revealed shortly, in a similar natural manner to that in which they were primarily hidden from the sight of man. The sands of the deserts of Central Asia regularly move and drift from east to west, and even now the eastern borders of deserts are being denuded widely of all soil that can be torn away and borne westward by the violent winds that rage with incredible fury many months of the year in those regions. Will Russia be the first to avail herself practically of the knowledge of this?

Alligators in Florida.

Notwithstanding the immense number of alligators which have been killed during the last four or five years in this State, they do not seem to decrease in numbers as one would naturally suppose. Captains of steamboats on the St. John say that they are still apparently as numerous as ever, although very large ones are very seldom seen now in this part of the State; but in the marshes and lakes of the Upper St. John and all over the more southern parts of the State, they are still found in large numbers. No one seems to know the length of time required for an alligator to come to years of discretion and size, and if there are any marks by which the age can be known, they are kept secret; but it is certain that they are prolific in their increase, a nest often containing 200 eggs, most of which hatch, and, unless destroyed by violence, a large proportion of the young are raised. A few years since the skins were in demand at from fifty cents to one dollar each, and thousands were slaughtered. In one instance a single individual killed, within the space of five months, over one thousand to fill a contract, but as that species of leather soon went out of fashion the business declined, but seems to be reviving again somewhat. Another inducement to their capture is the teeth, which frequently command high prices, and are a standard article of commerce in the southern markets, mostly for ornamental purposes. The largest Florida aligator of which the writer has been able to obtain an authentic account, measured 18 feet in length. Those exceeding 15 feet are rarely found in this State.—[Jacksonville Union.

Using His Influence.

A good citizen, who has the cause of temperance at heart, was yesterday traveling up and down Michigan avenue to watch for topers and to coax them to sign the pledge and to mend their ways. He got hold of three hard cases at once and took them into a boot and shoe store to argue the point. They were willing to listen, but obstinate about signing, and the good man went out to secure more influence. He met a butcher whom he had long known, and explaining the case to him, the butcher replied:

"They won't sign, eh? Well, now you see if they don't! They know me, and they'll put their names down like a streak of lightning."

Entering the store he unfolded the pledge, and to the first he said:

"Tom, I want your fist to this."

"I'd rather not," replied Tom.

"You put your name down here, or I'll give you the worst thumping you ever got, and don't forget it!" yelled the butcher.

Tom signed, and the man of meat crooked his finger at Jim, who didn't hesitate a minute. The third one did'nt know the butcher, and said he wouldn't sign the pledge for no man.

"I guess you will—I guess you will!" said the butcher, as he rolled up his sleeves. "I'm coming now!"

He took the toper by the throat, flung him over a box of boots and into a corner, and in thirty-nine seconds from the first dash the toper cried out—

"Let up on me and gimme the pen!"

He signed, and then placing the three in a row in front of him, the butcher said:

"I'm temperance all over, and my whole heart is in the work. If I catch either one of you guzzling any more drink I'll tie you in a knot around a lamp post and pump you out with a fire steamer! G'long now and see if you can't convert some one else!"—[Detroit Free Press.

Simple Cure for Drunkenness.

A Brooklyn man writes to the *Sun*: "I drank more intoxicating liquor from the year 1857 to the last day of 1873 than any other person I ever knew or heard of; and in the mean time, knowing this sure cure, did not practice it on myself, but for fun did practice it on many others, and effected permanent cures. The remedy of the cure is this: When a person finds he must have a drink, let him take a drink of water, say two or three swallows, as often as the thirst or craving may desire. His old chums may laugh; but let him persevere, and it will not be a week before the appetite for any kind of stimulant will disappear altogether, and water be taken to quench the natural thirst. If at any time the victim should feel a craving, let him take the first opportunity and obtain a swallow of water, and he can pass and repass all saloons. When he goes home at night he will feel satisfied and be sober and have money in his pocket. I commenced this practice the first day of 1874, and never think of taking a drink of stimulants."

Medical.

VEGETINE.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

SHE RESTS WELL.

South Poland, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different kinds of medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully.

MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
Mr. Geo. M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

SAFE AND SURE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostrations, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to effect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
130 Monterey street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads this letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

Hyde Park, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back and took the form of a large, deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the state, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you on the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but I felt worse from its effects; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Ye I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effect.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am,
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist E. Church.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

15-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, etc. 8-50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE EOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v7n34-tf

Dry Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Are daily opening new and desirable styles of

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

in wonderful assortment and at the lowest possible prices.

Our stock of

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS TEXTURES

is immense and comprises everything desirable in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FABRICS.

Black & Mourning Goods.

In this department we display a stock of everything in

BLACK GOODS,

Including

BLACK CASHMERES
CRAPES.
BLACK HERNANIES, ETC., ETC

IN OUR SHAWL AND SUIT ROOM

we exhibit a great variety of

LADIES' SUITS, DOLMANS, ETC.,

made by experienced artists.

INDIA, PAISLEY AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,

largely our own importations.

At our Print Counter

we are selling Merrimacks, Cochecoes, and all

BEST CALICOES AT 6 CTS. PER YARD.

We desire a reputation for cheapness only in its true meaning, REAL ECONOMY in the purchase of thoroughly reliable fabrics.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.
9 10 2m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL OF WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE

Our large and increasing business demands more room, and we will, after April 1st, 1877, occupy 2d and 3d floors of "McCallum Building," 77 Fifth Avenue (nearly opposite our present location), and will offer to the trade one of the largest and best stocks of goods in the United States, consisting of **Watches, Diamonds, Clocks** Bronzes, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.

9-3m Close Cash Buyers Invited. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
G. B. BARRETT & CO., 77 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

We will make good suits to order for..... $21 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 22 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 24 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

9-4-tf

A Great Reduction in Prices of

GUNS, REVOLVERS, ETC.

Prices reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877. Address

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
91 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 2203 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 6 38-1y.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 9-1-6m

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c

6-39-1

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office.
v8-n16-1y

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Michael Burger,

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

HOTEL

FOR RENT.

The large Hotel known as

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

—IN—

Snow Shoe City,

Is offered for rent. For particulars apply at the office of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Rail Road Company, Bellefonte, Pa.

DANIEL RHOADS,
9-7-tf Gen. Sup't.

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's

STAR

PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers.

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. Alleger, T. B. McMurtrie
C. P. Bowlby, Edward Plotts,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT,

8-36-1y BELLEFONTE, PA.

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

All Local Skin Diseases; Permanently Beautifies the Complexion, Prevents and Remedies Rheumatism and Gout, Heals Sores and Injuries of the Cuticle, and is a Reliable Disinfectant.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the same results as costly Sulphur Baths, since it permanently removes Eruptions and Irritations of the Skin.

Complexional blemishes are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Scalds, Burns and Cuts are speedily healed by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

It removes Dandruff, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a Disinfectant of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a protection against Contagious Diseases it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

Prices, 25 and 50 Cents per Cake, Per Box, (3 Cakes,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

Furniture Rooms.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also coffins manufactured to order.

v6-n16-tf H. P. HARRIS.

EARLES HOTEL,

Corner Canal and Centre Streets, near Broadway, NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS.

ROOMS AND BOARD $2.50 PER DAY.

13 2m

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——New goods arriving daily at Valentines.

——Garden "sass" is beginning to show its green tips above the ground.

——The late rain produced a wonderful effect on vegetation. Everything looks bright and verdant.

——The sweet music of the bullfrog can now be heard any night wasting its sweetness on the meadow air.

——If old Mr. Winter has got through sitting in the lap of Spring, the Rome *Sentinel* man would like to bask in the old lady's lap awhile himself.

——The new postal card, to be issued on the first of May, will be tinted a light buff on one side and a pale green on the other.

——Mr. Sommerville has planted maple trees before his vacant lot on Linn street. If he does not want the cows to rub them to death he will be compelled to box them.

——And now we learn that they are trying to introduce paper shirts for summer wear. It may be all well enough, but we would advise that they do not use our common story papers, they have so many tales.

——The Central State Normal School will open at Lock Haven for a summer term of twelve weeks, beginning May 14th, with a full corps of professors. Students desiring to attend should apply at once to the principal, Prof. S. N. Raub, Lock Haven, Pa. 17-3t

——As evidence of the remarkable curative qualities contained in blue glass we would state that a Bellefonte man, who has been using the article for a bald head, has just succeeded in raising a lively young boil just above his left ear.

——We find the following remedy for freckles, which, as the season for them is approaching, may be of use to some of our young readers: Citric acid, 1 drachm; glycerine, 4 ounces; rose water, 4 ounces. Mix, and wash the face every night before retiring.

——Last Monday evening a man standing over by the depot thought he would show his nimbleness by springing upon the platform from the sidewalk. He sprung, and missed it by about an inch and a half. Thus encouraged, he tried it again, and when the bruise on his shin heals up so he can haul on his boot, perhaps he'll come out and do something else nimble.

——A Bellefonte father hired his son out recently to learn the carpenter trade. He was sauntering down by the establishment where his son was at work, the other afternoon, when, lo! upon raising his eyes, he observed his only son and heir, the son whom he had hoped to see rise to the distinction of a great architect, out behind the shops whitewashing a hen-coop. The boy has resigned.

——Spotted Tail brings back as the result of his mission to the hostile tribes a small army of 16,000 men, women and children, who will go to war no more. He is a mediator of the first grade, and, even under civil service, he should not suffer. Now, if he buys his groceries at the famous grocery of Sechler & Co. he will be the most sensible Tail Spotted, or otherwise, that there is in the whole country. Their store is in the Bush House block, and they sell the best goods in the market cheap for cash.

——As is usually the case at this season of the year, a visit to any of the fields and meadows adjoining the borough limits, will present to the eye numerous parties of all ages, sexes and conditions, busily engaged gathering the vegetable know as Dandelion, which grows wild in the fields, for table use. This plant is much used and relished by many persons as a most excellent and palatable spring dish, and is considered a very agreeable substitute for the genuine garden salad. It is also said to be a good tonic, which commends it to the use of persons afflicted with dyspepsia. Large quantities of it are daily gathered during the season and consumed by our citizens, to whom it is a favorite and ever-welcome dish.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Another very lively temperance meeting was held in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association last Monday evening. The meeting was only announced the Sunday previous in the churches, and consequently was not very widely known, but still the room was comfortably filled.

Shortly before eight o'clock the meeting was organized by making D. S. Keller, Esq., president and Isaac Mitchell secretary. Mr. Keller said that when this meeting was appointed it was not known whether it would be to hear results or as a prayer meeting for success in their efforts. He gave some account of the proceedings in the court room during the afternoon, and called on General Blair to report further.

Mr. Blair enumerated some scenes which had occurred in the court room. He said that many petitions had been refused, and one was refused by the Court when there was no remonstrance against it; that, whereas, it was formerly the presumption of law that where a petition was signed by twelve responsible men, and there was no remonstrance against it, the Court was under obligations to grant it, the Court in this case held it to be entirely in its own discretion as to whether the license should be granted. He said that this was an important change and the temperance people should take courage.

Rev. Hughes made a few remarks and was followed by Rev. Laurie, who, in his efforts to imagine how Christian lawyers could reconcile their religion with their applications before the bar for license, became so lost in the vain attempt as to create an immense amount of fun and convulsed the audience with laughter. At the close of his remarks he introduced Rev. Thompson, of Muncy.

This gentleman had been in Lock Haven the day before, and related some interesting particulars concerning the Murphy movement in that place. He said that two weeks ago it had originated by two plain, illiterate men coming there and opening meetings; that in the meetings there were no displays of eloquence, but simple earnestness, and now the meetings had so grown in power and interest that there were two held daily, each attended by five or six hundred persons; that up to this date eighteen hundred persons had signed the pledge, and that in a city of only eight thousand inhabitants; that if such great work had been accomplished there much more could be done here where the temperance element was stronger.

Rev. Miller followed with some very pertinent remarks, and was followed by Mr. Holmes. It was announced that the applications for license in the boroughs of Bellefonte and Philipsburg had not been reached on Monday afternoon, so that the temperance element would have to continue their efforts on the following day.

The exercises were interspersed with appropriate music, and closed with a benediction by Rev. Laurie.

——Potatoes are very scarce, but a full car load of fine tubers just received at Valentines.

THE RESULT OF A NEGLECT OF DUTY.—The borough auditors of Chest Springs, Cambria county, have got themselves into a peck of trouble, through their own negligence. It seems, says the Johnstown *Tribune*, that their failure to comply with the law requiring them to publish the annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of that district has induced some of the tax payers to enter suit against them, and the chances are that the fine which is attached to neglect of this nature will be imposed. It is rather rough on the auditors, but they should understand their duty properly and then there will be no risk of this kind. There are several districts in this county where the law has been heretofore a nullity as far as making annual statements public is concerned, and it behooves those interested to attend to this matter, or they may likewise suffer a like ordeal.

——All the novelties of the season at Valentines.

DUST.—Some of the days last week were notable for the wind storms which prevailed, sending great clouds of dust whirling through the streets, much to the annoyance of pedestrians, who were more or less blinded by the gritty particles floating about in the air, and to the great disgust of careful housekeepers, who saw with angry eyes the dust settle thickly upon their newly cleaned windows and porches and enter into their freshly renovated rooms and hallways.

——We are in receipt of a handsomely engraved invitation to attend the opening ceremonies of the International Exhibition of 1877, to take place in the Main Building, on the Centennial grounds, at Philadelphia, on the 10th of next month. The Exhibition gives fair promise of being a grand success, and the opening exercises will no doubt be of the most interesting character.

——An exchange asks, "What is to become of our boys and girls?" Well, really, we haven't given the subject much attention, but we can't, for the life of us, see anything at present that can prevent their becoming gray-haired men and women some time or another.

——Rev. Crittenden has planted a row of trees before his new house which is being built on the corner of Ridge and Linn streets.

——A beautiful stock of all wool dress goods, consisting of cashmeres, matelasse, taffetas, etc., also a full stock of all kinds of dress goods in every imaginable shade just received at Valentines stores.

——A correspondent writes to inform us that he has yet to taste his first drop of intoxicating liquor, and never stepped into a ball room or handled a pack of cards. This is all commendable, but he neglects to add that he doesn't chew plug tobacco or part his hair in the middle.

——A Southern member of Congress, so it is reported, has seventeen children in his family; but he thinks he will not be able to transport them to Washington this summer. No, we are of the opinion that he would save more money by moving the Capitol down to his family.

——The Bellefonte REPUBLICAN credits an article to the Williamsport *Sun* on the convention of assessors recently held in this city to consider the assessment question. It is scarcely necessary to inform the REPUBLICAN that the article was originally printed in the *Gazette and Bulletin* and *usufructed* by the Democratic luminary, which always preys upon its contemporaries. Reform is sadly needed in the *Sun* office, but there is no prospect of its ever being brought about.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

Comment is unnecessary.

——A twenty-five hundred pound mule, with ears half a yard long, passed through Bellaire, Ohio, the other day, and had it not been for the fact that Cronin was also on board, he would probably have been the hero of the occasion. But all interest centered on Cronin's illuminated proboscis, and his muleship was forgotten.

——Just received at Valentines & Co. store a car load of Minnesota early rose potatoes, said to be a very early and prolific potato. It is advisable for farmers to improve their crops by a change of seed. Call soon and get some, as we expect them to sell in a hurry.

VALENTINES & Co.

——A Titusville man is sorely afflicted with a peculiar kind of disease which breaks out in his ears, the nature of which greatly puzzles the medical fraternity of that locality. Now we don't want the public to give too much weight to our opinion, but from the symptoms described we should judge that it might be an improved form of ear-ysipelas.

——The ladies' spring wraps, from Wanamaker's Grand Depot, are very desirable, and the prices asked extremely low. The boys' clothing is selling at less than cost of material. Examination requested. The balance, if not sold, will be returned Saturday next.

Very respectfully,
tf W. H. WILKINSON.

——M'Clellan & Speer are manufacturing the York Feed Cutter, which, for simplicity of construction, ease in operating, cheapness and durability, is equaled by no other cutter in the market. One of these machines will last an ordinary lifetime, a child can operate them, and while they are guaranteed to render entire satisfaction, they can be purchased for about half the price other cutters are sold at. 16 2t

COLLECTOR OF THE 14TH DISTRICT, PA.—An article appeared in our paper last week reflecting on the educational ability of Chas. J. Benner, Esq., Collector of the 14th District, Pennsylvania, Internal Revenue. We were very much engaged during the week with private business and this article got into our paper without our knowledge. We believe, from representations made to us by a gentleman who has official relations with him, that there is the grossest error in the whole statement. On the contrary, Mr. Benner stands high in the list of collectors of Internal Revenue at Washington and is a gentleman in every respect. We have never met Mr. B., and had no knowledge of any kind with regard to him. We hope he will excuse the mistake.

——They are closing out a stock of blue glass at twenty cents per square foot at Thomas A. Hicks & Bro's.

——Some temperance men requested us to publish as an advertisement the names of the petitioners for license and their vouchers. Being in the advertising business we took the job. Mr. Jonathan Harper, of the firm of Harper Bro's., of this town, signed two petitions, one for a tavern license and one for a saloon. But he did not want the temperance people of the county to know it. The men whom he signed for are as respectable men as there are in the business; men who, if they obtain the privilege to sell, will use as much discretion and comply with the law as conscientiously as any other men that can be found. Yet Mr. Harper had not the manliness to stand up and say "I am not ashamed of my action," but on the contrary got into a passion because his name was published, and stopped his advertisement, also his paper. Is this a notice to those temperance men and women who desired this advertisement published that the firm of Harper Bros. do not desire their patronage? or, if it is not, do they thus expect to retain their patronage while they thus throw down the gauntlet to them? All we ask of the temperance people is to stand by their own work.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ALTOONA.—We condense the following account of the mad freaks of a man crazed with liquor, from the *Globe* of Sunday:

On Friday a man named William Harkins arrived in this city on the mail train from the east, and put up at the Brant House. He was assigned to a room, and about ten o'clock asked to be showed to it. His wish was complied with. Nothing further was seen of him at the hotel, and nothing was known of his singular departure therefrom until yesterday afternoon when the chambermaid essayed to enter the room to fix it up. She found the door locked. It was subsequently forced open, and the key was found in the lock, the bed untouched, the gas still burning and the window raised. Marks on the window frame proved that Harkins had leaped from the window to the roof of a shed some feet below. On Saturday morning he attended Mass, and while in church attempted to take his life by cutting his throat with a razor, but was prevented from so doing by Father Caldwell, who succeeded in inducing him to surrender the razor. The priest administered some good advice and Harkins took his departure. He wandered about the city during the earlier part of the forenoon, talking with everybody he met, telling them that fifteen men in Houtzdale were following him to take his life. About 11 o'clock he entered a barber shop and was shaved. After leaving the barber shop he proceeded down street, and the first man he met was John Courtney. Without any provocation he seized Courtney by the collar with one hand while with the other he inflicted severe but not dangerous wounds in Courtney's left side and leg with an ordinary pocket-knife. Courtney was taken so much by surprise, and his wounds seemed so trifling, that Harkins was permitted to continue on his way. The next person attacked was Mr. J. G. Knepp, who received a terrible and probably fatal gash in the right side of the abdomen, from which the intestines protruded. Harkins then rushed at a man named Charles Whittle, who fired four shots from a revolver at him, two of which took effect but did not disable him, and he continued to assault every one within his reach. He next made a lurch for a man named George Metz, who struck him on the head with a stone, but it did not seem to effect him much. Harkins next encountered James O'Neil, who had procured a club, and, as the frenzied man approached, dealt him two blows on the head, the second one of which felled him to the ground, and the knife which he had been brandishing all this time fell from his hand. A number of bystanders then picked him up and carried him to the station-house. The two injured men, Messrs. Courtney and Knepp, were then taken into a drug store, medical aid summoned, and their injuries properly attended to. Mr. Courtney's wounds are five in number, four on the breast and one on the left thigh. The wound in the thigh is about two inches long and about one and a half inches deep. Although painful, Mr. Courtney's wounds are not of a serious nature. Mr. Knepp, as above stated, received an ugly gash in the right side of his abdomen, from which the intestines protruded, and his recovery will be almost a miracle. After Harkins was safely lodged in the lock-up, physicians attended to his injuries, which are of a very serious nature, and consist of two or three gashes in the head, one pistol shot through the right breast, another through the right side of the neck, and a badly bruised arm. The ball was extracted from the breast, but the physician was unable to find the ball which entered the neck.

William Harkins, the author of all this trouble, is a miner, and was employed at the Penn Colliery near Houtzdale, Clearfield county. He is about five feet six inches in height, with dark brown chin whiskers and mustache. He informed the reporter that he had been drinking hard for several days, brought on by discovering that his wife had proved faithless to the marriage vows. The man was laboring under a fit of the *mania potu* at the time of the commission of the crime. He was taken to the Hollidaysburg jail on Monday morning. The affair was both sad and startling, and but for the too free indulgence in the use of intoxicating drink, would probably not have happened.

CURB STONE MARKET.—Last Friday morning the farmers, to the number of about twenty, came in with their produce and ranged themselves on the market stand on Spring street. Although the morning was stormy there were plenty of buyers, and things sold quick and for a good price. The farmers got the cash for their marketing and were all on their way home at or before eight o'clock. Our curb market seems to be a success, the only trouble being that there are not enough coming. If there had been four times as many farmers here last Friday, they would all have been able to sell out, and not have supplied the demand even then. We hope to see a big crowd next Friday and hope they will come early, so as to give our working men a chance before they go to their day's work.

——The jury in the great land case of the city of Philadelphia against Smith, Rhoads & Smith returned last Monday night, after being out since Saturday night. They failed to agree upon a verdict.

——Buy your groceries of Sechler.

——Aker's cigar store and billiard room was entered last week while the proprietor was at dinner, and two dollars in money and a lot of cigars were taken.

——A very new and choice variety of Minnesota early rose potatoes just received by S. A. Brew & Son. Farmers will find it to their advantage to plant this variety, as a great improvement may be expected in seed from another climate.

——Court convened on last Monday, and after the constables were sworn in applications for license came up, and where no remonstrances were made licenses were granted. Most of those granted on Monday were on the Pennsvalley side of the mountain. There are numerous remonstrances against license in Bellefonte. These came up on Tuesday, when the battle raged fierce and hot. We will give the result next week.

——The hotel owned by Mrs. Betsy Kunes, on the Bald Eagle valley railroad at Eagleville station, was destroyed by fire a week ago last Saturday, in the evening between eight and nine o'clock. The fire is said to have originated from a defective flue. It started in the attic, and most of the furniture, except what was in the top of the building, was saved. The building was totally destroyed, and there was no insurance. Mrs. Kunes was quite sick last summer when the insurance run out, and she neglected to renew it. The building will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

——We are informed by a member of the Centre County Agricultural Society that Miss Ibling, the female aeronaut who made the balloon ascension from the fair ground last fall, has made a proposition to President Hunter to make another ascension at our next fall exhibition. She proposes to ascend to the height of six thousand feet, explode the baloon and descend to the point of starting as near as possible. She also proposes to make a second ascension for the benefit of any person who may desire to accompany her for the benefit of their health or curiosity, on reasonable terms. This is an opportunity for tourists not frequently offered.

——The new hall of the Centennial Temperance Club will be dedicated on next Friday evening with appropriate exercises. On account of the room not being large enough, no invitation to the public will be extended, the exercises to be witnessed only by the Club members and the members of the Milesburg club, who have been invited. The hall, however, will be thrown open from six to seven o'clock for the purpose of gratifying all who may wish to take a look at it. At seven o'clock the doors will be closed and all excluded except the members of the two clubs.

——About one half the time the surplus steam that escapes from the several locomotives that arrive and depart from this place makes so much noise and confusion as to annoy everybody in the vicinity of the railroad station. It would seem to the uninitiated that the modern locomotive is a very imperfect machine, or that engineers are deficient in their knowledge of its successful operation. It don't seem reasonable or economical that it is necessary to have so much steam escaping, and superintendents Blair and Rhoads will confer a favor on the citizens of this community by exercising some control in the matter. It seems to us that the engineers would display more skill in their profession if they would exercise more care and judgment, and abate the nuisance.

THE POOR HOUSE ELECTION.—We have been unable to get many particulars about the poor house election, as so little interest seems to be felt in the result. In Bellefonte it all went one way. In the North ward there were but eleven votes against it, and in the West ward but four. But on the Pennsvalley side of the mountain it went as much the other way. There was a very light vote polled, and the poor house project is no doubt defeated by a large majority. The people of Pennsvalley think they had rather keep their poor at home, and we think they are about right. But would it not be a paying scheme for Bellefonte and some of the surrounding townships to club together and build a poor house for themselves? We believe they would relieve themselves from a very heavy burden of tax if they would do so, for such an institution, well managed, might be made self sustaining.

——If anybody doubts that business has revived, we would invite them to call at the Bush House and see for themselves what a revival is going on there. Seventy-six guests registered at that renowned hotel on Monday last, and the moral of this great revival is that all the guests go away so well pleased that they invite their friends to stop at the "Bush" when visiting our town. Mr. McCollum not only has the faculty of running a first-class hotel on hard-pan prices, but he turns all his guests into an advertising medium without any effort on his part. This is business on the first floor. Mr. Bush has built a neat stable for the accommodation of horses, which is connected with water street by a new bridge across Spring creek, thereby enabling horses to reach the stable without coming in contact with the cars. McCollum a success, the Bush House a success, makes Bush two hundred and fifty pounds of good humor.

——Great Scott! "Hampton has small ears." His cheek is big enough to make up for the deficiency, though.

——Great bargains in childrens' buggies and wagons at Thomas A. Hicks & Bro's., on Allegheny street.

——Senator Wareham, of Lewistown, was in town last week. He looked as rough as ever, and, as usual, was free from any such useless incumbrance as a paper collar.

——Many thousands of dollars has been spent in distributing, *free of charge*, sample bottles of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to all parts of the country, to those who are suffering from coughs, asthma, hemorrhages, consumption, and other throat and lung diseases, that the afflicted might satisfy themselves that this remedy would save them from those fatal diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your druggists, J. Zellers & Son and F. Potts Green and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cents. tt

EDITOR'S TABLE.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The May number of this sterling old magazine is an exceptionally good one, containing two papers from the first number of *The Nineteenth Century*, the new periodical which has attracted so much attention in England, together with a variety of others from the standard magazines and reviews. The leading article is a deeply interesting analysis of Dr Carpenter's "Mental Physiology," in which many of the most curious mysteries of mental life and bodily organizations are laid bare. This is followed by a remarkably entertaining and withal instructive paper entitled "The Gossip of History;" and this, in turn, by the third paper of a highly interesting series on "Turkish Ways and Turkish Women." "Suns in Flames" is one of Mr. R. A. Proctor's most brilliant astronomical studies; and the sixth paper is a weighty essay by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, "On the Influence of Authority on Matters of Opinion." The remaining contents comprise three chapters of Mrs. Oliphant's interesting story of "Young Musgrave;" "The Singer's Prize;" "French Novels and French Life;" the second of Dr. Carpenter's lectures on "Mesmerism, Odylism, Table-Turning and Spiritualism;" "Alice;" "Constantinople: A Sketch during the Conference;" "Proposed Resumption of the Vatican Council;" and Professor Croom Robertson's explanation of "How we Come by our Knowledge."

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms, $5 per year. Single number, 45 cents.

A Card to Builders.

Having learned that interested parties are circulating reports that the prices charged for stock and work furnished by our establishment are higher than at other planing mills in the county, we desire to correct the statement and assure the public that we are doing and will continue to do all kinds of work in our line fully as cheap as any other planing mill in this section of the state. In addition to furnishing material fully as low as others, we do what many others cannot, manufacture our work from the very best kiln dried lumber. Examine our work, ask our prices before giving orders. McCLELLAN & SPEER,
Proprietors, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 12, 1877.

DIED.

TURNER—At Port Matilda, on the 15th of February, Mr. Samuel Turner, aged 38 years.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 25, 1877.

The dry goods and grocery trade jogs along as usual, and the business of our town is quite up to the average for this season of the year.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is firm, and buyers are more than active. The advance in the price is beyond all expectations, and the still upward tendency is calculated to keep back the small quantity of wheat in first hands.

The prospect of war in Europe has already had its influence on the price of breadstuffs; but the future cannot be anticipated, and we must await the result of future events.

CORN.—The advance on corn has not been maintained, and prices are now tending downward. There is a large excess in the country which will keep the price below sellers' views. There are different opinions as to the future on corn.

OATS.—Oats are in demand at our quotations.

RYE.—Rye is nominal.

POTATOES.—Potatoes are scarce and high, and are selling for seed at various prices.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 90
Red wheat	1 90
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	25
Clover seed	9 00
Flour, retail per barrel	10 00
Flour, wholesale	9.50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	4
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	12
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 50
Minnesota Early Rose potatoes, seed	1 80
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	25a60
Lemons, per doz	52

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	113⅝	114⅛
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N	110⅛	110⅜
" " " '65, J. and J	110	110⅛
" " " '67, " "	112⅝	112¾
" " " '68, " "	114⅛	114⅜
" 10-40 coupon	112⅜	113
" Pacific 6's, cy	124⅛	124⅜
New 5 s, Reg. 1881	110⅜	111⅛
" " c 1881	112	112⅜
Gold	106⅞	107
Silver	109	109
Pennsylvania	32½	32¾
Reading	10	10⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	6¼	9
Lehigh Navigation	17⅜	17⅝
" Valley	33	33¼
United R. R. of J	118	119
Oil Creek	4	4⅛
Northern Central	14	15
Central Transportation	34¼	35
Nesquehoning	45	47
North Pennsylvania	41¾	42¾
C. & A, Mortgages 6's '89	107	108